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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 92 BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Apr.	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th Jun	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th April	ALIPORE† ..	5,273
29th ,,	SICILIA *	6,813
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE * ..	5,334
10th May	PERIM * ..	7,648
26th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN §	6,696

† Calls as Shanghai.
Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
° Connects at Colombo with Moldavia to Australia

RITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
19th April ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
21st ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
23rd ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
30th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S.Africa.

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P. O. Box 122.

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	18th April
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5345	10th ,,	24th ,,
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6735	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	23th ,,	12th May.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru		5901	28th ,,	11th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	106
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	618	380	285	190	138

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Atlas Maru	T. Nishimura	7347	17th Apr.	28th Apr.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	26th Apr.	
Shunko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May.
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahasi	7770	12th May	26th May.
*Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	26th May	9th June.

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For particulars please apply to:—
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Ballard Road, Bombay.
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Phone No. 22150.
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.

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R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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Fully paid up Capital ... F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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A R10268

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS for our most saleable Nutcrackers, on commission basis. Write for terms to CHHATBAR COMPANY, 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10277

WANTED.—A HINDU CLERK with knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting. Salary Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply to: THE POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road.
A R10272

WANTED.—One MECHANIC, knowing electric work and one mine expert, experienced men accustomed to States preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to FINANCE MINISTER, Bundi State.
A 19463

WANTED—A COMPETENT EDITOR for a Nationalist Gujrati Daily. Pay according to qualification. Apply Box No. 193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10264

WANTED—HEAD CASHIERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS, and Inspectors for the Branches of a Bank to be opened throughout the country. References of good family and security essential. Apply to Box No. 196, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19460

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A R10249

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.
A 19412

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C R10110

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C R10173

TO LET from 1st May, either for residential or office purposes Second floor of a building, situate at Picket Road, behind the Small Causes Court. Apply to Mrs. M. A. ROGAY, Bungalow No. 1, Khar Road, Bandra.
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N R10273

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N R10265

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
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T R10002

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T 19464

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Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

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JA R10274

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STAMPS—All different, 25 Mexico 12as. 10 Irish Free State 8as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD. Allahabad.
L 19413

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	per column inch per insertion.
1st insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-6-0

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

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FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

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Two Merryweather horizontal type, 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq."
One Shand Mason bucket and plunger type, 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq."
The above engines are in good working order suitable for local fire brigades, portable or stationary pumping plant and can be seen at any time at Fire Brigade Headquarters. Full particulars and price on application.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1924.
C19858

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

THE TIME for receiving applications for the post of the Assistant Lady Superintendent Urdu Schools (Salary Rs. 200-10-250 plus Rs. 30 C. A. and Rs. 20 W. A., p.m.) is extended to the end of April, 1924.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
19440

THE BOMBAY ICE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

ON and from April 7th, 1924, the rate of ICE will be Rs. 2/8 per 100 lbs. and half anna per pound retail at the following Depots:—
THE CITY ICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Byculla Bridge.
THE BOMBAY CHRYSTAL ICE WORKS, Love Lane, Byculla.
THE DHANJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagon.
THE SUNAWALLA ICE FACTORY, Grant Road.
THE BOMBAY ICE MFG. CO., LTD., Kochin Street, Fort.
THE CITY ICE STALLS, 310-16, Crawford Market.
19395

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1924, at 3/30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1923.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY the 22nd April, 1924 to MONDAY, the 5th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Emperor Edward Sp'g & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, dated 17th April, 1924.
C19444

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 35 per share (less Income Tax) on the Preference Shares and a Final dividend of Rs. 100 per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1923 will be paid on and after MONDAY, 28th April, 1924, at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 5th April, 1924, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1924.
C19465

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees five hundred per share free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1923, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 28th April, 1924, at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders on the 5th April, 1924, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1924.
C19466

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on Tuesday next the 23rd Inst. at 2-30p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By Order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th April, 1924.
C19458

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.
AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts and other sundry articles will be disposed of by Public Auction in the compound of the Hongkong Mill premises, situate at Chinchpokhly, Cross Lane, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1924 at 2 p.m. (S. T.)
For terms and other particulars, apply to the Mill Manager.
For The Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th April 1924.
19414

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DINANATH JANARDAN NAIK, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the Bombay Improvement Trust ..... Deceased.
Bai SUMATIBAI, widow of the said Dinanath Janardan Naik, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty Seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Dated 28th day of March, 1924.
(Sd/) MESSRS. SUKTHANKAR AND GUPTE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
O C19461

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. DINANATH RAGHUNATH WAGLE has contracted to purchase from Bai JANKIBAI, wife of Pandharinath Madanji her property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate at and on the Western side of Girgaum Road, formerly called Pallow or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2393 1/3) two thousand three hundred and ninety-three and one-third square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 533, New No. 2586, Old Survey No. 103, and New Survey No. 8116 and Cadastral Survey No. 2112 of Girgaum Division with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2189 (1), 2189 (2), 2189 (3), 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, and 2194, Street Nos. 402 (1 and 2) 402A, 402B, 1, 3, 4, 5 and bounded, on or towards the East by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the West by other property of the Mortgagor, on or towards the North by the property of Gangaram Pandurang and on or towards the South by the property of Madan Laxman and others.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 251 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 11, New No. 51, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey No. 197, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2047-2049 and Street Nos. 353-357 (1) and (2) and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Sakharam Keshav Bhandari, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Bhaskerji and on or towards the South by the property of the said Sakharam Keshav Bhandari.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims, (if any) and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

Dated this 16th day of April 1924.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19467

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai RUKHMABAI, widow of Eknath Lingappa, of Bombay, Sagar Gaundi, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Murlidhar Eknath and Limited till the period of his minority. ..... Deceased.
SHANKER BHIMRAO YANJALE, of Bombay, Sagar Gaundi, Hindu inhabitant, a Contractor, permanently residing at Sholapur, but temporarily residing at Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd). P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 28th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19454

TENDERS

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND AT STATIONS.

TENDERS for the above for one year from 1st May, 1924, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at 12 o'clock noon the 25th April, 1924. An earnest money of Rs. 25 should accompany each tender.
For terms and conditions of the contract apply to STOREKEEPER, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para.
19459

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 869 OF 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 11th day of March, 1924.
SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V,rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
CHANDULAL DALICHAND AND CO., a firm carrying on business at Princess Street without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1.) MANILAL AMBARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort and (2). KESHAVLAL KANTILAL AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Princess Street, without the Fort, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray that the 1st and 2nd defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,000 with interest thereon at 1 per cent. per Month from the 4th day of September, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum until payment.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of April, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness, Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 13th day of March, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 13th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19457

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of Properties at Mirchi Market Lane and Nagdevi street which was advertised to take place this day has been POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H and 530I. Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th April, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1915 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar and containing by admeasurement 6,737 yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88., New Nos. B-11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1 B-1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 3467, 3529 Street Nos. 931, 932 and bound d on the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikaji, on the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Tool-i Water Pipe and Road, on the South by a public passage and on the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the receiver appointed in Suit No. 1875 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, lying and being at Santa Cruz in the village of Danda, in the Taluka of Salsette District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,160 square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey Nos. 99 98, 97, 78, 44, 43 and bounded on the North by the property of Emnas Paula Garry, on the South partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the Santa Cruz Road leading to Santa Cruz Station on the East by the property of Shaik Adam, and on the West partly by the property of the Mosque and partly by the property of Gustan Kelu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS LYING IN THE SHOP KNOWN AS "VENUS ELECTRIC COMPANY" AT KALBADEVI ROAD, OPPOSITE BHANG WADI THEATRE.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3190 of 1923 (K. M. Mehta vs. C. J. Mehta) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place.

All the goods lying in the shop known as "Venus Electric Company" Electric fittings, wire holders, switches, Bulbs, shades, Brackets etc. furniture class cupboards, show cases tables chairs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th April, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

1 "British Quad" Motor Lorry.

Further particulars can be obtained of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April 1924.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS APOLLO STREET FORT PHONE No. 2405 BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF 500 PIECES 4" SIZE WROUGHT IRON GALVANIZED TUBES.

Messrs. VORA AND Co. Auctioneers will THIS DAY the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the above address in their show Rooms by order of the office concerned the following:—

About 500 Pieces Wrought Iron Galvanize Tubes 4 Size.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 18 Apollo Street, Fort, the following household furniture such as drawing rooms sets, Chesterfield set, almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, Iron safes, timepieces, electric lamps and every sort of goods.

Jewellery such as necklaces, bracelets, earrings, mala, tonanhar, single diamond rings, etc., set with diamond emeralds and pearls.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction without reserve by order of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.'s at the Dock Stores of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., at Argyle Road, Wadi Bunder, the following machinery:—

One 6 B.H.P. Clayton Oil Engine.
One Delco Lighting set complet with 6 fans, etc.
One Dynamo.
One Switch board.
One New Anvil Wg. over 5 cwt.
One New Swage Block Wg. seven and quarter cwts.
Seven New Wrought Iron Split Pulleys Crown Face 20" x 10" x 2" Bore.
One Buffalo Forge 18".

The above machinery can be inspected at the said premises of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd., Argyle Road, Wadi Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th April at 2-22 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and Parcels consisting of Perambulator, medicines, motor scooties tigers skin, durries, lamp and Globes, Indian soap, linseed oil, sample, iron cots, with mattresses, motor tyres and tubes, electric fittings, gundphials, Brass and copperware, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
In
"PEG O' MY HEART"

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
REX BEACH'S ROMANCE
"FAIR LADY"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his Masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD".

The Premier, Palatial & Popular

Novelty

CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
The Successful Film
'Samudra-Manthan'
'Samudra-Manthan'
'Samudra-Manthan'
'Samudra-Manthan'
In Six Splendid Reels.
NEXT SATURDAY
Our Easter Programme
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S
POPULAR PICTURE
Malati-Madhav
One of the most Romantic Plays.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
Special Ramnavami Programme.
"SATI-SITA"
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays
Extra Stow at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA
WILL ENACT

SITA'S WEDDING

(IN TAMIL)
Written by M.R.Ry. T BHAKTAVATCHALAM PILLAI, Avl. B. A.
On Sunday, 20th April 1924
(At 9-30 p. m. S. T.)
AT
Baliwalla Grand Theatre,
BOMBAY.
Tickets: Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Tickets can be had at the Sabha Premises, Bandukwalla Buildings No. 2, Mount Road, Mazgaon, Bombay, and at the Theatre, on performance day, after 6 p. m.

Hindoostan Co.'s

First Gigantic picture
SHIVAJI'S ESCAPE FROM AGRA
Produced personally by
Mr. PHALKE.
A Picture representation of the Most Famous incident of Shivaji's life.
PRODUCED IN REAL HISTORICAL ATMOSPHERE AND GORGEOUSNESS.
SEE IT AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Khamgaon:—YESHWANT THEATRE.
Thursday 17th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Saturday 19th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the above-mentioned Institution, there will be a MEETING OF OLD PUPILS at the CONVENT on FRIDAY, 25th April at 4-30 p. m.

All those wishing to attend will be heartily received and are requested to send in their names to the Sister Superior by the 24th inst. at latest.

From the 24th to the 29th April, there will be an Exhibition of School-Work and a Sale, to which all well-wishers of St. Joseph's are cordially invited.

COCOGEM

IS COCOGEM SUITED FOR SWEETMEATS.

COCOGEM is thoroughly refined and deodorized. It gives a flakiness to breads and cakes, pastries and crusts that is obtainable with no other shortening. That is because it never burns or boils at cooking temperatures.

It is particularly suited for candies toffees, bon-bons and all Indian-sweets because, COCOGEM is absolutely tasteless.

Ghee, cooking butter and other animal fats of strong flavour destroy the spice flavours of nutmeg, clove, chocolate, vanilla, etc. Odourless and tasteless COCOGEM develops these flavours. Try Cocogem with your favourite sweet recipe and notice the amazing difference.

COCOGEM creates Choice Comestibles

Sole Distributors for Bombay, (excluding Sindh),

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

22

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

Tangistan, Blaney, Hongkong.

DEPARTURE.

April 16.

Hatipara, Hocking, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Chakrata for Rangoon.
Steamer Genoa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Vitellia for Karachi.
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.

S S Tangistan:—The A Nimazi's steamer Tangistan, 2679 tons, Captain P Blaney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Hatipara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatipara, 5893 tons, Captain R W Hocking, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 26/4 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia 5650, London 26/4 M M & Co.
3 Sicilia 4172, Shanghai 5/5 M M & Co.
4 Inkula, 3280 Karachi 22/4, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Domala, 5134 Karachi 23/4 M M & Co.
7 Matiana 5454, Antwerp, 18/4 M M & Co.
11 Dongola 4742, Aden 19/4 M M & Co.
12 Sagoland 3899, Gothenburg, 27/4 & 12th wards.
16 Polecrera 6914, New York, N F Graham.
17 Izabaran 2061 Marseilles 22/4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalajyoti 2658, Akyab, N F, S S N Co.
5 Gantoise 2924, Genoa, 18/4, T M & Co.
7 Vitellia 2681, Karachi 23/4 S S N Co.
8 Alipore 3241, Kobe 22/4 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 24/4 Graham
12 and 13 Bandra 1877, Busrah, 25/4, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & P Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4 N Y Kaisha.
E Sultania, 2758, NF, KF, A S Shustary
N Genoa Maru 5601, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha.
Piave, 4634 NF Graham & Co
P Katilamba, 4104, Rangoon 20/4, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

[illegible] due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Bohemia (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artelli due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F P Campbell Co.
Mineric due about 23rd April, Agent F P Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sagami Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Perim due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Kampsofa due about 29th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Harapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS

April 16.

S S Scindia for New York:—187 cwt gum kadaya Amin and Sons.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—150 bales cotton fly M Chandulal; 5 bales wool R Almohmad; 20 bales wool M Nisim; 98 cwt turmeric Amin & Sons; 48 bales wool N Vazir; 100 bales wool K Esmail; 30 bales cotton waste B Meyer & Co; 24 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 180 bale scotton Kuberdas & Son; 320 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 93 bales cotton Gill & Co; 36 bales wool L Hasam; 522 cwt dillseed J Dayall; 30 cwt turmeric J Mawji; 20 bales wool C Jhanshamdas; 35 bales wool D Kundanmal.

S S Scindia for Glasgow:—48 bales hemp B Ramjivan; 13 bundles shooks Phipson & Co.

S S Scindia for Valencia:—57 cwt gum olibanum J Malchand.

S S Matiana for Antwerp:—449 cwt crushed bones Helfingh-urst & Co; 110 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co.

S S Matiana for Have:—1031 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co.

S S Matiana for Ghent:—256 bales cotton Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton B Meyer & Co; 68 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Matiana for Constantinople:—3 bundles woollen and cotton carpet E Virji & Co; 5 bundles woollen and cotton carpet H M K Shirazee.

S S Macedonia for London:—7 bales fox and jackal skin Thos Cook & Son; 90 cwt deer horns J Rahimtulla; 6 bales buffalo hides L Tharia & Sons; 200 cwt deelseed J Mawji; 2 bales fox skin Thos Cook & Son.

S S Abydos for Genoa:—1000 tons old iron scrap R Bossi & Co; 300 tons old iron A S Meloabhoy.

S S Gantoise for Genoa:—55 bales cotton B Meyer & Co; 46 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Rotterdam:—2928 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Sagoland for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp Bell Russ & Co; 220 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sagoland for Hamburg:—200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 500 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 500 cwt ajwanseed Volkart Bros; 50 cwt turmeric Volkart Bros; 1582 cwt myrabollams D Matharadas & Co; 225 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 865 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 90 cwt ajwanseed C Jivanlal & Co; 50 tons fishmeal manure B Ardeshir; 220 bales oily cottonfly K Visram & Co.

S S Sagoland for Malmo:—110 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—35 cases casings S M H Kadarbux; 175 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 735 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Izabaran for Marseilles:—150 bales hemp S Permanand.

S S Izabaran for Trieste:—85 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—32 bales cotton waste Birla Bros Ltd; 165 bales cottonfly K Thackar & Co; 330 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co; 55 bales hemp G Mawji.

S S Inkula for Bremen Weserpazen:—165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Inkula for Hamburg:—52 bales hemp B Meyer & Co; 40 bales cotton waste Jeena & Co; 15 cwt dry casing Ad Meyer & Co; 8 bales hemp f p F F Campbell & Co.

S S Inkula for Gottenburg:—10 cases cardmom seed R D Tata & Co.

S S Inkula for Antwerp:—171 cask goat skin H M Edwards & Co; 28 cwt cassins Ad Meyer & Co; 340 cwt myrabollams M Mawji.

S S Inkula for Rotterdam:—1000 cwt myrabollams V Bhaskar; 1501 cwt myrabollams A Mathradas & Co; 65 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Clearway for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Clearway for Leith:—30000 cwt cotton seed Strauss & Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton A V Lanke; 128 bales cotton N Fattelly.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton S Hemraj & Co; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 1060 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Hongkong:—70 cwt gum olibanum N Vithaldas.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—145 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 16.

S S Clan Macvicar from Manchester Agents James Finlay & Co.:—82 bales cotton; 268 cases cotton; 20 cases woollens; 475 cases cotton yarn; 4.1 bales cotton yarn; 75 bales grey cotton yarn; 60 cases paper; 29 bales yarn; 10 bales cotton and wool; 35 pales cotton goods; 22 cases cotton goods; 11 cases accumulator; 30 cases H hold soap; 80 bales wool tops; 513 barrels oil; 84 barrels tallow; 12 dks solid chloride zinc; 34 cases bobbins; 20 cases umbrella; 18 cases card clothing; 491 bales old newspaper; 41 trases cotton banding; 105 bundles boot protector; 1000 bundles gvd corr sheet.

From Glasgow:—21 cases cotton; 17 cases dyed cotton; 10 cases bleached cotton; 50 bales old newspaper; 58 bales cardboards; 100 d bags fire clay; 818 cases whisky; 1805 stoneware acid jars; 53 cases sewing cotton reels; 83 bales print paper; 64 bales paper; 90 kegs paint; 456 brls coal pitch; 529 cask coal pitch; 107 cask coal tar; 123 brls coal tar; 75 drs petrol resting anamal; 2530 bundles gvd corr brass; 2058 bags wheat.

From Liverpool:—12 bales cotton felt; 12 cases cotton yarn; 19 cases cotton; 14 bales cotton; 19 bales cotton and wool; 10 cases wool; 15 brls talow; 1621 bundles gvd corr sheet; 229 bundles gvd plain sheet; 60 cases carbonate of ammonia; 75 packages boot protector 25 bales paper; 45 cases toilet soap; 450 cases common soap; 1590 boxes common soap; 66 pieces pole; 73 drs sodium sulphide; 15 crates earthenware jars; 1110 cask china clay; 50 cases colour; 957 kegs paint; 25 drs oil; 11 drs zinc chloride; 240 drs caustic soda; 76 cases soap; 10 boxes soap; 362 earthenware pipes; 20 drs antifouling paint; 22 drs liquid ammonia; 72 drs linseed oil; 55 drs ammonia turpentine spirit; 50 cases gvd redging; 81 cases cigarettes; 40 cases rivets; 20 d/cgs rivets; 2558 plats hard-pelles.

S S Bandra from Busrah Agents British I S N Co. Ltd:—70 nos. lead; 18 single skin lates; 762 bundles skin dates; 35 bags old brass; 2053 bags wheat.

From Bushire:—12 bundles skin; 10 cases asafetida; 10 cases gum tragacanth; 53 bags almond kernel; 2 bags specie; 6 bundles specie.

From Dubai:—1 cover specie.

From B Abbas:—51 jottas asafotida; 24 ottas rose buds; 43 jottas cotton; 325 bales cotton.

From Muscat:—40 boxes date; 376 bags sardines.

From Charbar:—410 bundles siffiomats.

From Gevadur:—165 bundles siffi mats.

From [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Burma.

The following are the chief amounts:—Sibrugarh, half an inch; Silchar, three-quarters of an inch.

Forecast:—No large change.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 d.g. Fahr		29.703 in
Temperature of Air		85.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71.3 "
Dew Point		68.5 "
Relative humidity of Air		55.0 %
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		93.8 "
Minimum		76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE,NE W.N NW.NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		17.2 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Height in Feet.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Height in Feet.
	Apr.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	17	9 35	26 9	15 34	12
		21 54	27 9	20 38	11
Th	11	9 10	9	8 26	15
		12 34	19	20 24	11
F.	12	2 17	17 17	8 36	76
		14 44	19 11	5 58	83
Sat.	20	11 53	29 7	17 31	19
		23 58	28 10	6 55	18
S.	21	12 39	29 10	18 11	14 0
					17 0
M.	15	3 5	19 1	18 56	
		16 18	21 5	2 19	5
Tu.	22	0 41	28 0	7 39	14 2
		13 25	29 7	19 32	17 3

COMPANY MEETINGS.

MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Minerva Mills Ltd. was held at their registered office, Bramhandas Buildings, Bank Street, on Wednesday, the 16th April at 3-30 p.m. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Jehangir N. Gamadia took the chair. According to the report and the balance Sheet which were adopted at the Meeting, the expenditure during the year was Rs. 21,85,2-10 and the income was Rs. 22,23-12-1 thus showing an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 8,762-6-9 which, deducted from last year's balance of Rs. 11,197-15-3, left a credit balance of Rs. [illegible] to be carried forward to next year's accounts. The Mills are expected to commence operations within about six months.

The retiring Directors the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. Jehangir N. Gamadia and Nanabhai Talakchund were re-elected.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co. and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co., were re-appointed auditors for the current year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company Ltd., was held at the premises of their Registered Office at No. 9 Wallace Street yesterday at 2-30 p.m. In their report, the Directors stated that there was a profit of Rs. 13,62,768-4-4 which with the balance from last year of Rs. 7,68,238-1-5 amounted to Rs. 21,31,006-5-9. Of this sum Interim Dividend of Rs. 250 per share declared in September absorbed Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000 was set aside to the credit of Building Fund leaving a nett balance of Rs. 15,31,566-5-9. Out of this, a final dividend of Rs. 350 per share, making in all Rs. 750 per share for the year, was recommended leaving a balance of Rs. 7,31,956-5-9 to be carried forward to next year.

The general depression in the cotton industry has had its effect on the Mill also but the Directors believed that their conservative policy had placed the company in a good position to face the period of depression. The report and the audited accounts were then adopted.

Mr. L. S. Hudson and Mr. A. F. Hood were confirmed as Directors.

Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya and Mr. A. F. Hood, who retired by rotation, were re-elected.

The meeting then come to a close.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD.

The Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited was held at No. 9 Wallace Street on the 16th inst. at 2-45 p.m. The report of the Directors showed a profit of Rs. 10,14,465-5-8 which, with the previous year's balance of Rs. 4,23,849-1-1 amounted to Rs. 14,38,254-6-9. Out of this sum, after providing for Depreciation and other charges, a nett balance of Rs. 7,16,254-6-9 remained. A final dividend of Rs. 100 per ordinary share, making with the interim dividend a total distribution for the year of Rs. 200 per share, and a dividend of Rs. 35 per Preference share was declared. This absorbed Rs. 3,76,000 leaving a sum of Rs. 3,40,254-6-9 to be carried forward to next year.

After the re-election of retiring Directors the meeting terminated.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of March 25,[illegible] tons of ore were mined, 24,060 tons of ore were treated in the treatment plant producing [illegible] tons Lead Concentrate. 12,706 tons of lead bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 6,624 tons Base Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery produces were:—

Refined Lead 4,305 tons Refined Silver 422,[illegible] ounces.

Of Silver production 3,400 ounces were recovered from treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,300 tons Zinc concentrates assaying 48 ounces Silver, 8.4 per cent Lead, 46.4 per cent Zinc.

In addition to above 162 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of 556 tons Copper Ore and accumulated Smelter By-products.

In producing the Copper Matte reported for December, January and February a total of 1,768 tons Copper Ore was used in addition [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 450.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 500.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 490.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 136½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 233.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 168½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 332.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.34-7/8
London—Paris Frcs 70.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 81/70.
London—Rome Liras 97.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

London, April. 15.

Tele Transfers ..	1/4 13/16 Steady
Bar Gold	4—15—0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 16

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 23/32
Bank Demand	1/4 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1 32
Fcs. Demand	450
American Dollars	331
Hongkong D/D	170
Shanghai	233
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	168 1/2

Market Steady.

London, April. 15.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ..	54 1/2
Rentes 3 per cent,	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
„ 2 months hence	33 1/4

China Sold Continut bought Buyers satisfied Steady undertone

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans ..	1 7/8
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 15

Stockholm	16.46
Christiania	31.60
Amsterdam	11.70
Switzerland	24.70
	Yesterd
Belgium ..	83.93
Athens	250.5

London, April 15

Exchange on London in Paris ..	70.00
„ „ „ Germany	18.300.000.000.000
„ „ „ Italy ..	97.65

New York, April 15.

Demand Bills	4.34.75

WAR LOANS ETC

London, April 15.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90 ..	£ 87 7/1—8/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 93 /8—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	102 7/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4—1/d
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % ..	45 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % ..	65 1/4—1/8
(Sterling Loan)	..
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56—1/8

London, April 15

Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	„ 110 3/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, April. 15.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 Per cent	.. 25 1/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 16

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/4/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/4/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/10/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/10/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/11/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/3.

LONDON, April 15.

Bar gold ready s. 95.
Silver ready d. 33/4.
Silver forward d. 33/4.

TONE OF SILVER—Quiet Steady. China Banks sold. Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 16.

Ready.—25—10—6
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest At 6 p.m
Chitor 25—12—6 25—11—9 25—11—0
Vaisakh 25—13—0 25—12—0 25—12—0
Teji Mandi.
Chitor—
Vaisakh 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 16.

To-day 11 to 12 points up in old crops and 5 to 7 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported by Reuter. The market opened steady and advanced on short covering but later eased on speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 10 points lower. The market declined on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th instant as follows:—

12/20 p.m. "Think boat German reparation attitude constructive. Market acts well liquidated."

1 p.m. "Action disappointing under pressure."

The local market keeps remarkably steady and the undertone on the whole is good although the demand of late has not been quite so active as a short time ago. Whilst we may see temporary reactions in the near future we consider the prices are likely to gradually work to a higher level and on any set-backs we would recommend our friends to make purchases.

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning nearly unchanged at Rs. 577 for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Jobbers were buyers which lifted the prices to Rs. 580. Around this level other Commission Houses sold and the market closed at Rs. 579 at 3 p.m. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 563½ and advanced to Rs. 570 and closed at Rs. 569½ on Commission Houses selling. Whilst July Oomra opened at Rs. 569½ and going up to Rs. 571 closed at Rs. 570½ at 3 p.m. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 535 and Rs. 536/7 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the inquiry for nice ready Berars and Bengals was good. About 4000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day 100 bales Naosari and 100 bales Kadi/Viramgaon were tendered against F. G. Broach contracts.

Up to date 200 bales Naosari and 100 bales Kadi/Viramgaon are tendered.

The Cotton Green markets are closed to-day for ready and forward business owing to Parsi holiday.

Liverpool, April. 15.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp.	5000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot fair demand		18.61
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	21.95
New York 11 a.m.	May	30.35+49
(As known in Liverpool	July	29.00+45
at closing time.)	Oct.	25.22+23
New Orleans 9 10 a.m.	May ..	30.46
	July ..	28.90

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool April, 16.

Months	To-day's price.
April	—
May.	..17.78—.13
June.	—
July.	..17.15—.10
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	..14.79—.06
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	—
Feb	—
Mar.	—
April.	—
Egyptians—July	20.95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 16.

New York Market 15th April, 1924

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
30.01	May	30.11+10	30.30+29	30.13+12	
28.69	July		28.97+28	28.80+11	
25.05	Oct.			25.12+07	
24.48	Dec.			24.53+05	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 30.46, lowest 29.61, range .85 points. Market declined on speculative selling; improved on short covering chiefly near position.

Liverpool Market 15th April, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
18 01	May	17.80—21	17.86—15	17 91—10	
17 29	July	17.07—22	17.15—14	17.25—04	
14.86	Oct.	14.70—16		14.85—01	
14.21	Jan.			14.21	
14.07	Mar.			14.07	
	Egyptian				
21.14	May			21.25+11	
19 00	Nov.			19.05+05	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 275,000. Heavy rains in Alabama, light rains in Mississippi. Some long liquidation catching stop loss orders at the opening, market shows more resistance now. (2) In International Federation Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association figures, linters not included. (3) American cross rate 494 1/2. May highest 17.95, lowest 17.64, range .31 points. (4) Morning, long liquidation: afternoon, considerable trade fixing call sales; good reports from New York private Manchester advices encouraging.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

American bears again active, also bull liquidation. Weather improving.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF M. C. S.

International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners half yearly report on consumption and stocks of American cotton is as when our circular was issued yesterday, we were under the impression that the above statistics included linters. As our Liverpool friends now inform us that this is not the case, we publish below a revised statement, showing indicated available supply of lint cotton, with linters excluded throughout.

Consumption half year ending 31st January:

	1924	1923
Great Britain ..	845,000	969,000
Rest of Europe ..	1546,000	1637,000
Asia ..	316,000	446,000
America ..	3022,000	3184,000
Sundries ..	3,000	1,000
Total	5732,000	6237,000

Mill stocks on 31st January, 1924:

Great Britain	115,000
Rest of Europe	4 4 000
Asia	203,000
America	1588,000
Total	2360 000

Based on these figures, the position as regards supplies is approximately as follows:—

	Bales
Carryover 31st July 1923 (Hester)	2 396,000
Crop 1923/24.	10 160 000
Total Supply	12 556 000
Consumed to 31st January 1924	5 732 000
.. ..	6 824 000

Deduct essential carryover at end of July

American Mills ..	600 000
Ports ..	200 000
Towns and plantations	50 000
Liverpool stock ..	200 000
Continental Port Stocks ..	300 000
English and Continental Mill Stocks ..	550 000
	2 000 000

Leaves available for consumption from 31st January untill 31st July 1924..4 824 000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool April 15.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	..
May	17.82—38
June	..
July	17.16—63
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.76—80
Nov.	..
December	..
January	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	13.98—16
April	..
Egyptians—May	20.90
July	20.75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS. COTTON—

Liverpool, April. 16.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.20
„ „ Fully Good	12.60
„ „ Fine	13.0
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.85
„ „ Fully Good	13.25
„ „ Fine	13.75
M. G. Broach, Good	1 .50
„ „ Fully Good	14.90
„ „ Fine	15.30
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.1
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	12.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15.

Months.	To-day's Price
April	18.15—12
May	17.91—10
June	17.73—06
July	17.25—04
August	16.43—01
September	15.57+01
October	14.85—01
November	14.52+01
December	14.38+01
January	14.21 unchanged
February	14.14 „
March	14.07 „
April	14.02 „
Tone—Steady.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April. 15

Months.	To-day's price
April	21.30+20
May	21.25+11
June	21.15+10
July	21.15+10
August	22.72+10
September	20.15+10
October	19.40+05
November	19.0 +05
December	19.00+05
January	19.00+15
February	19.00+15
March	19.00+15
April	19.00+15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports..		12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..		1 000
„ Exports to Continent ..		9.000
Futures at New York		
„ „ „ May ..		30 15+15
„ „ „ July ..		28.30+12
„ „ „ October ..		25 12+9
„ „ „ Dec. ..		24 53+5
Spot Cotton at New York .		30.55+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		30.38
		Unchgd.
Futures „ „ May ..		30.16+9
„ „ „ July ..		28.69+7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		15 3/8
Silver—Foreign mined ..		64 1/2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 16.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 0 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gujar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	15 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 10 0	12 4 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 11 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May ..	..	
Wheat, August/September	..	
Linseed, April/May ..	..	
Linseed Sept. ..	..	
Groundnuts A/M	..	70 8 0
Teelseed Gujar 85-15 A/M	15 6 0	..
Gujarat Castor Seed Vaisnak	..	74 8 0

WHEAT.

London, April 15.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers ..	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Mid and Buyers	42/7 1/2
AUSTRALIAN A/M sellers	46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid Tone—Firmer.	51/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. M/J Buyers	44/9

Wheat, Soft Red, Karachi 44/3 paid for May.

Firm and dearer with fair inquiry Wheat, Cargo, West Australian 47 paid for April to United Kingdom.

Wheat, Cargo, South Australian 47 7/8 paid for April to France.

LINSEED.

London, April. 15.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Buyers ..	£ 19 3/6
Tone.—Steady	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot nat April/Done and Buyers ..	£ 36/6
May/Aug Buyers ..	£ 38 6

JAVA SUGAR

London, April, 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April/May Sellers	26/3
July Sellers	23/9
July/Sept. Sellers	23/3
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	23/7
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23/7
Tone—Easier—Buyers are not attracted	
	London April. 14.
Jaban Sugar April	24/9

SUGAR.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSEIN ABDUL REHMAN AND CO.)

BOMBAY, April 16.

The market opened to-day with yesterday's closing levels, and in the course of the day remained steady. In response to a slightly improved tone of New York market, the local market also improved within a very narrow limit of a penny or two in old crop. New crop prices have taken a downward turn by a penny or two.

Purchase demand for spot sugar has been on a moderate scale, to-day's offtake being 3000 bags. Spot prices remain unchanged.

Karachi market was telegraphed to be weaker in the morning, quoting Rs. 21/10 for ready Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready. Rs. 25/12 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment March Sh. 27/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment April Sh 27/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment June-July Sh. 24-4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment July/September Sh. 23/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar. Ready Rs 25/6 per cwt.

METALS.

London, April 15

English best Selected Copper ..	£8 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 64 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 85—
Yellow Metal	£ 8—
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 17 3/4
TIN BLOCK	£ 245 1/

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 16.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance	395	395	
Bombay Cotton	525	525	
Bombay Dyeing	695-700-693 12	92 8-698-12	
Century	360-62 8 60	58-12-361-4	
Nagpur	461-4-62-8-60	60-462-8	
Colaba	171-4-70	170	
Crescent Ex-divi.	232-8-30	30-232-8	
Indore ex-divi.	356-4	56-4-357-8	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	368-12-70-66-4	68-8-56-12	
Pearl ex-divi.	515-16 4 15	515	
Phoenix	442-8	442-8	
Bharucha	34-8-35	35-40	
Simplex	267-8 70-65	58 12-263- 2	
Swan ex-divi.	7-0	7.0	
Swadeshi	49-96-4-93-12	91-4-495	
Pabani	305	305	
Fazal	840-35	27-8-830	
Mathuradas	300	300	
Tata Mill	250	250	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	113-12	113-12	
Madhavji	267-8	17-8 281-4	
Finlay ex-divi.	555	555	
Gokak	103-12	103-12	
Edward Sassoon	205	205	
Meyer Sassoon	145	145	
Alcock	195	193-12	
Bombay Burma Old	280	280	
Bombay Elec. Tram	95-12	95-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	85	8	
Bundi Cement	9-4	9-4	
Central E. Mining	23	23-4	
Indian Cement	51-4	51-4	
Katni Cement Ordy.	8-8	87-8	
Shivrajpur	33	32-12	
Tata Steel Ordy.	24 8	24 8	
Tata Steel Deld.	88-12-90	88 12 -0	

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Coppes Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, April 16.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..	3/4	65	8	0
Do	1	65	8	0
Do	1 1/4	65	8	0
Do	1 1/2	65	8	0
Do	1 3/4	65	8	0
Do	2	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 16

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Pancakes Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Rod		79	8	0
Lead, Country		.....		
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		63	0	0
1/4 to 1 1/2,				
„ „ 1 3/4 to 2		64	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 16

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Do. ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	
Light House ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	13	
Do.	..No. 42-2	1	15	
Do.	..No. 20	1	2	
Do.	..No. 32	1	9	

RUBBER

a Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June 11 1/2
tation First Latex Crepe April
Plan and Buyers 12 3/8
Parcel—Very dull

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 15, 1924.

Cotton	9133 Bales
Wheat	17491 Cwts
Linseed	10484 „
Rapeseed etc	2310 „
Gingellyseed	137 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	111 „
Castorseed	3766 „
Rice	1493 „
Myrabollams	8425 „
Cottonseed	3054 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2977 „
Juwar	8251 „
Masur	50 „
Barley	Nil
Bajri	1196 „
Coal	424 Tons

LONDON, April 15.

Linseed, La Plata, Argentine closed fully steady at £17 5/8 paid for April/May shipment.

Cottonseed, Bombay closed slow at £9 7/8 quoted for April/May.

Castorseed, Bombay closed quiet at £24 7/8 for April/May.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay small at £19 7/8 for April shipment to Leigh and in Bold at £20½.

In Linseed La Plata Argentine at £17 5/8 African and £17 5/8 for April/May shipment. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian at £47 7/8 afloat to France in Wheat, Parcel, Red Karachi at 44/3 for May shipment.

Linseed:—Quiet. Rapeseed:—Quiet. Linseed oil:—Easier. Wheat:—Steady.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 16.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 81, Central 25/2 and Eastern Bank 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 395xd, Apollo 21/4, Bombay Cotton 525, Bombay Dyeing 700 Century 361/4, Cene. India 462/8, Colaba Land 170, Cooria 147/8, Crescent 232/8, Edw. Sassoon 205, Elphinstone 42/8, Fazulbhoy 830, Gokak 103/12, Ind. Bleaching 213/12, Ind. Malwa 38/8, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kastoorchand 173/12, Khatao 205 n. Kohinoor 1070, Luxmi Cotton 5125, M. Petit 2000, Morarji 3075, New Great 368/12, New City 270, Pabani 305, Pearls 515, Phoenix 442/8, Shahpurji 340, Simplex 263/12, Swan 7/0, Swadeshi 495/4, Tata Mill 250 and Vishnu Cotton 1775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 193/12, Bv. Burma 280, Bv. Burma N.I. 60, Bt. Burma Pet 5/8 Katni Ord. 67/8, Katni Defd. 170, Bombay Tramway 93/2, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cemen 9/4, New India Insur 12/8, Shivrajpur 32/12, Tata Iron Ord. 24/8, Tata Iron Defd 90, Tata Hydro 772/8 and Scindia Steam 6/2.

London, April 15

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 134
National Bank	£ 43 1/2
Eastern „	£ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12?/ 2

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, April 16,

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Miner) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth x Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	9	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb ..	1	7	9
Century (Diggle) per lb	1	6	9
Llama d'Arcley	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7/8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D per lb...	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Bleached Check :—			
Rasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	6	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
Gabrun No. 3124 :—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	2	0

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, General Secretary, Indian National Congress who visited Dehra Dun on Saturday last was given an enthusiastic reception there by the local Congressmen and the District Congress Committee presented him with a purse of Rs. 1,700 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Gym. vs. B.B., R.F.A.)

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday: Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, April 19.

S.S. "Delta" with English mails due to arrive 6 a.m.

S. S. Dongola with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 20.

The staging of "Sita's Wedding" in Tamil at the Balwalla Grand Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr H. M	Dept H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 95
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub)	18- 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15.45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14 15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 17 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 21m Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apl 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 20m Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apl 19 (Sa.) Sunrise 6h 19m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apl 20 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 19m Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apl 21 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 18m Sunset 6h 57m.
Apl. 22 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 17m. Sunset 6h 58m.
Apl 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 16m., Sunset 6h. 58m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s/s "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 21st ultimo arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 15th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S.S. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th Inst.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th April 1924 to 6 a.m. of 16th April 1924.

Small-pox Attacks 37, Deaths 15; Cholera Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Plague Attacks 6, Deaths 4; Influenza Attacks nil, Deaths nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 126. Total Mortality this day last year 110.

SANSKRIT SAHITYA PARISHAT, CALCUTTA.

The Education Department of the Government of Bengal has made a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A calendar from Messrs. Govindji Vasanji & Co., Confectioner, with a fascinating design showing Mahatmaji with an unfurled banner of India, standing on the world's globe. The cover contains a few selected sentences from Mahatmaji's writings.

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY LD.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel Society, Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, 26, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, on Sunday (the 20th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) All shareholders are requested to be present

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Plague" to-day (Thursday) in the Bavan Chawl, Chinchpokli Cross lane at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when all are requested to attend.

DEADLOCK AND ITS SALVATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, Pandit Motilal Nehru will address two public meetings, one at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Girgaum on Friday at 6-30 p.m. and the other on Sunday at 6 p.m. on the Chowpatty sands. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. The subject of the lectures will be "The deadlock and its salvation". All are cordially invited to attend.

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round was arranged in C, D and E Wards of the City on the 13th instant with the following gentlemen:—Mr. Meyer, Nissim, Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtoola, Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. K. S. Asavle, Mr. R. M. Bhat, Mr. M. V. Pradhan, Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. C. N. Joshi, and Mr. V. L. Kolhatkar. The party proceeded from the League's Head-office at 8-45 a.m. (S. T.) and visited the following localities:—Tardeo Falkland Low Level Roads; Madhavji Dharamsey's Chawls and Buffalo Stables; Seth Saheb Manaji Rajooji's Chawls, Chinchpokli; Mughbat Cross Lane; Mughbat Lane; Dhobi's Wadi (Goverdhandas Dalmia's Chawls) and Zacha's Wadi. The party dispersed here at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.)

DHARAVI GANESH TAMIL SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Dharavi Ganesh Tamil School, Tamil New Year's day was celebrated at Dharavi on Sunday last. After a tea-party the members assembled at the big special place arranged for. The Chairman Mr. K. Natarajan congratulating the local leaders for the great interest they evinced in making the School successful expressed that a help will shortly be coming to run the School efficiently and regularly. Mr. R. J. Iyer then spoke on the significance of the day and the greatness of the Tamilians and strongly appealed to form themselves into a regular organisation. The degraded condition of the Depressed Classes and the indifferent attitude of some orthodox people were emphasised and the duty to elevate them was pointed out. Then Mr. C. V. P. Shivam spoke. The Chairman in his concluding remarks strongly appealed to them to continue their earnest interest to get more boys for the School.

GRIEVANCE OF WADI BANDER RAILWAY STAFF.

The following resolution was passed at the Special General Meeting of the Wadi Bander Staff on the 13th instant in the Hira Bag Hall.

Resolved that the following telegram be sent to the Agent and the Chief Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus and the Divisional Traffic Manager, Wadi Bander:—

"Considering high cost of living in Bombay, pay of Wadi Bander Staff is the lowest. G.I.P. gives half the pay of what B.B. & C.I. pays for the same work in the same city, though three years ago it was equal in both railways. Government, Port Trust, Municipality B.B. & C.I. have raised the maxima of all the Clerical staff. G. I. P. have increased the maxima of the officers but the poor clerks are starved. Please introduce grades equal to B.B. & C.I. at Carnac Bender with retrospective effect from 1st April 1921 as in the case of G.I.P. officers".

TREASURER OF CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Previous to the Reforms the law relating to the Vesting and Administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes was to be found in the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. This Act has now been amended by the Devolution Act, 1920, and Local Governments have been authorized to appoint an officer of the Government by the name of his Office to be treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to such Local Governments and to make rules under the Act. Accordingly in supersession of previous orders on the subject, the Government of Bombay has appointed the Accountant-General, Bombay, to be the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Presidency of Bombay. The necessary notifications have been published in the 'Bombay Government Gazette' of March 27."

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE. DEHRA DUN.

REPORT FOR 1923.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The annual report on the working of the College has just been received and shows the year 1923 to have been one of steady progress. The increased accommodation has been taken full advantage of as 69 cadets came into residence dinning the second term; the full number for which accommodation exists being 70. It is very interesting to note that the percentage of cadets, who are sons of Indian Officers, tends to decrease. This may indicate that either the military families are experiencing difficulty in raising the funds necessary to meet the expenses of Dehra Dun and Sandhurst, in spite of the concessions already given to the sons of military men at both institutions, or that families other than those having active military connections, are beginning to take more advantage of the College.

When the difficulties of conducting the systematic education and training of a number of cadets who exhibit such irregularities of age, such striking differences in caste, mental outlook and preliminary grounding, are considered, the success gained by the candidates who sat for the last entrance examination to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst—3 out of 4 were successful—proves that very satisfactory progress is being made. With regard to moral and social training, the report shows that there are unmistakable signs of a growing "esprit de corps" among the cadets and states that the conduct and bearing of the cadets as a whole, the growing sense of responsibility shown by some of the older cadets, give great promise for the future.

Education.—The staff has been strengthened during the year by the addition of two Indian gentlemen to teach vernacular language, but with the number of cadets standing at 69, an additional master to teach English is urgently required. A sound knowledge of English is vital to the success of the cadets, as it must be remembered that the entrance examination to Sandhurst has to be done almost entirely in English, and too much stress cannot be laid upon the need for adequate teaching facilities in this subject.

English, Mathematics, Indian History and Geography are still the principal subjects taught and a noteworthy feature of the study course is the attempt, which is being made to broaden the views of the cadets and to increase their knowledge of English coordinating the history courses with the study of English classics dealing with historical subjects.

The greatest obstacle encountered by the staff is the lack of a uniform and adequate grounding exhibited by the cadets, and there can be no possible doubt that what is really required, is an insistence upon a more definite standard of knowledge from candidates for admission. In future it may be possible to insist upon some such standard.

Owing to the lack of a laboratory the teaching of mathematics is hindered and physics and chemistry have per force to be omitted from the curriculum. Plans for a laboratory however are under the consideration of Government and it is hoped that it will soon be added.

Physical Training and Games.—The effects of the healthy exercise obtained from physical training and games are very noticeable in the increased alertness and bearing of the cadets, and the new playing grounds have proved a great success. The College entered a team for a local football tournament open to school and club teams from Mussoorie and Dehra Dun and succeeded in winning it. From the times etc., recorded in the College Sports it appears that the students number among themselves athletes of very considerable promise.

Accommodation.—The accommodation has been made sufficient for 70 cadets and the end of the year saw substantial improvement in the messing and such like arrangements. The messing is worked upon the catering system and to quote from the report:—

"The meals now served are generally similar to and compare favourably with those of a large public school in England. The cadets appear to thrive upon this food and the system prepares them in some measure for mess life both at Sandhurst and with their regiments when they join the service."

The new hospital building has been completed and the new playing grounds have been made fit for games and have proved a great success. Considerable extensions are however still required, and plans are under consideration for much needed class accommodation for a science laboratory and the addition of store rooms and further messing facilities.

Inspections and Visits.—During the year under report the College was visited by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, The Chief of the General Staff, The Ministers of Education in the Punjab and the United Provinces and other distinguished visitors but it is still to be regretted that more members of the Central Legislature do not find occasion to visit the College.

Such visits would be of great value as being a practical demonstration of public interest in the College. Inasmuch the College is one of the very few educational or training centres in India, in which Boys receive a common training and live a corporate life in spite of differences in their religion, language and custom, very great interest should be attached to its working."

REDUCTIONS ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR TO INTERVENE.

The Hon. General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Union, Workmen's Institute, Bombay has written the following letter to The Private Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—While enclosing herewith copy of the Resolutions passed by the men at their Meeting in connection with the present heavy reductions on the G.I.P., I beg to request His Excellency to bring the weight of his kind intercession to bear upon the Agent's disastrous action and thus prevent a difficulty arising just now in labour.

His Excellency may be aware of the rapid and gradual increase in unemployment in the Presidency and if just now again 1,500 unemployed add to the number the difficulty will further increase. Before the whole question of unemployment becomes a State question Government ought to devise measures for the prevention of the growing calamity. I do not desire to stretch the point, but feeling lest I might fail in completely placing the case of the men before His Excellency, I have taken this further liberty of asking him to intervene at this stage. Though capatalist feelings run rife in certain quarters yet we trust we have found in His Excellency a friend of labour and just as he stood by us in the past he will stand by us in the present case as well. We are prepared to prove that the output of the Company has not been reduced as due to men as disputed by the Agent.

CORONER'S COURT.

MERCHANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Narsandas Kalidas Sutar (50) residing with his brother in the "Krishna Darvan", Malabar Hill who was found dead in his room with a revolver wound in his temples on Tuesday afternoon under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Jamnadas Kalidas, the deceased's brother said, at 2-30 p.m. deceased went to sleep in his room in the left wing of the house and witness went to his room in the right wing as they usually slept in the afternoon. Witness woke at 4 p.m. As the deceased did not come out till 5 p.m. witness went and knocked at the door of his room but got no reply. The doors were fastened from inside as usual. Witness telephoned to his elder brother at his residence near the Royal Opera House and he came at 5-30 p.m. After he came a hamal was sent into the room through a window on the terrace which was open. The hamal opened the door and witness and his brother went in and saw the deceased lying on the floor on his back. There was much blood near his head. The police on being informed came and found a colt automatic pistol under his back on the left hand side. The pistol was unloaded. A cartridge was found in the breech and four live cartridges in the magazine. A letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police and written by the deceased in Gujerati was found on the dressing table in which the deceased had stated, that he was taking his own life and that his relatives should not be troubled about it. Deceased's bungalow was mortgaged for Rs. 2½ lakhs. He had paid Rs. 10,000 as interest and had received a notice that the mortgagee would sell the house if the money due was not paid. The deceased told witness in the morning that he had arranged to put off the auctioning of the property by mortgagee for two months. Deceased had no other trouble, but had no means of paying the mortgagee except by auctioning the property or by a second mortgage. Deceased was the sole proprietor of the bungalow. His property at Dewas was also mortgaged. No one had heard the report of the pistol.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by a shot fired into his temple from a pistol.

LOVER STABS RIVAL.

On Wednesday the Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Gajanan Ramchandra Rathor an Indian Christian (22) who is alleged to have been stabbed by Daniel Silas Hivale in a hack victoria on Friday evening under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by wounds inflicted with a hunting knife by Daniel Silas Hivale.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

In the Share Market to-day in jutes distinctly easier feeling prevailed with very little outside support. Rates in consequence generally gave way to some extent. The speculative stocks, however, showed little change, but towards the close prices sagged.

In coals outside a few auction sales, which in all instances established lower values, there was little doing. Bansjorah and Lakurka, however, improved one point.

Teas showed little alteration in prices, demand being restricted for the time being.

Miscellaneous continue dull and uninteresting with sellers of British India Corporation ordinary not getting on, at last rates. Firpo Limited dropped about two and a half points. Government Securities were firm.

The following were the closing quotations:—3½ per cent Government Paper Rs 67/8 S.L., 3 per cent Bonds 1933 97/12, 5 per cent Loan 1923-47 94/8, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 95/14, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1928 104/6 S.L., 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/8 S.L., do 1927 101/14 S.L., 1930 103/6 S.L., do 1931 103/14 S.L., 1932 104/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1392.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 97/8, Alliance 443, Auckland 184 S.L., Budge Budge 428/8, Cheviot 249/8, Clive 35/2, Empire 45/8, Gouripore pref. 95, Howrah 41/12, Hukumchand ordy. 9 do pref. 21, Disc Kelvin 701/8, Lansdowne 280, Lawrence 496, Lothian 372, National 279/8 S.L., Presidency 6/10, Reliance 52/12, S.L., Standard 354, Union 491.

Coals:—Bansjorah 25, Bilbera 5/10, Rights Auction Central Kurkend 28/2, Auction Economic 5, Auction Equitable 23/8, Auction Gopalichuck 20/14, Huntodih 5/8, Khoodia 9/7, Lakurka 15/4, Standard 60/8, Upper Pench 2/4, Union 19, Auction.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 6/12 S.O.L., Indian Iron and Steel 37/8 S.L., Britannia Biscuits 7/8, Burma Finance 2/9, Firpo 9/4, Fairbairn Lawson 1/11, Ivan Jones 4/6, Samastpore 12/12.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 135 S.L., Dantmara 5/6 East India 15/4, Grob B 12/8, Jhalbari 14/12, Margaret's Hope 112, Saruna 14/8 S.L., Rutmeq 14.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty seven thirty-second pence.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT

Bhagwania Bhoja, was again placed before Mr. P. L. Thackar for house-breaking and theft of fire arms and ammunition.

Hyderally Abdulhusein of Messrs. Yussufally Mohamedally & Co. dealers in firearms was examined by Mr. D'Cunha. Mr. Hyderally in his evidence said that on the night of 6th January 1924 he closed his shop as usual but on opening same the following morning he found that someone had broken open a window from the gutterside and had taken away two pistols, one revolver and a quantity of ammunition. He lodged a complaint with the police and gave the numbers and makes of the weapons stolen. The revolver produced in the Court was identified by the witness as his as the number on the revolver was the same as stolen. For want of time the case was adjourned to the 29th instant.

BREACH OF TRUST AS CARRIER.

At the instance of Hasan Virji, Deputy Inspector Forster charged one Sonu alias Asgui Yusuf with criminal breach of trust as a carrier. Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution and the facts of the case are that on the 24th of March last the complainant loaded the cart of the accused at Khadak with five bales of bedsheets to be delivered at No. 5 Alexandra Docks. The value of the bed sheets was Rs. 2,250 and the complainant before loading the cart had taken a note of the number of the bullock cart as also the driver's name which he gave as Sonu. On the complainant going to the docks to receive the bales of bedsheets he found out that the cart No. 3843 which he had loaded had never reached there. The complainant then lodged a complaint with the police who succeeded in tracing the accused and found out his real name as Abdul Yusuf. On seeing that his game was up he made a clear breast of the offence and pointed out one Mohamed Abdul Rehman and Hasan Haji Mohamed to whose shops at Bhatbhai Mohalla he had delivered the bales. The police searched the shops of these two men at Mesham Galli and found the property made up into 28 small bundles which the complainant identified as his. The accused pleaded guilty and having four previous convictions, one of which was for a similar offence, was sentenced by Mr. P. L. Thackar, at the Mazagon Police Court to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and to a fine of Rs. 100 in default, further four months' imprisonment. The case against the receivers has been fixed for the 29th instant.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT FAILS.

On the complaint of Ahmed Mahammad, a bailiff in Small Cause Court, Sakhia Bhagia was charged at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. H. P. Dastur for assault. The complainant deposed that in the course of his duties he went to Palton Road on the 4th instant to serve a notice on one Thanu Balu residing in a municipal chawl On seeing the bailiff, Thanu Balu with others, who were with him, moved from the place in order to avoid being served with the notice. He, therefore, posted the notice on the wall and as he turned an attempt was made to assault him by Thanu Balu and others. Escaping them he came out in the open when the accused came from behind and pulling his legs tripped him on the ground. He was then assaulted with fists by the accused and others. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship discharged the accused as he was of opinion that the evidence of the witnesses was not satisfactory and it was not proved that it was the accused who assaulted the complainant.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Goculdas Mathuradas with assaulting Narottam G. Shah, alias Chotalal, Managing Clerk of Messrs. Captain Vaidya & Co., Solicitors. The case of the plaintiff is that on the 15th instant at about 6 p.m. he was standing on Girgaum Road near Govindji Vasanji's sweets shop, waiting for a tramcar when the accused, seeing him, alighted from a victoria and assaulted him with a stick. He fell down unconscious and on recovery was taken in a gharry along with the accused by a police constable to a hospital and police station. It appears that the accused tried to escape after the assault but a gentleman on motor cycle, who witnessed the occurrence, chased him and took him with a constable to the scene of assault.

The accused, in his defence, stated that there was some wordy altercation between him and the plaintiff over a woman, Sakina, who was alternately in the keep of the plaintiff and the accused and it resulted in a hand-to-hand fight. In the course of the scuffle the plaintiff was pushed on to a wall and the injuries sustained by him were due to his collision with it.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50 or in default of payment sentenced to suffer imprisonment for two months.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Joharmal Ratanlal, a Marwari merchant doing business at Delisle Road reports to the police the loss of gold and silver jewellery and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,280. He stated that he left his shop in the custody of his servant at about 10 p.m. on the 13th instant. When he returned after a short time the servant was not there. On examination, the jewellery, etc. was found missing.

Mr. S. DeCosta, a Preventive Officer reports that six packages were landed at Carnac Bunder ex. s.s. "Karagola" from Durban consigned to Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons and when they were examined in the presence of the consignee's clerk, one of them containing a B. S. A. rifle was found empty and the rifle missing.

Mr. A. J. Braganza, a telegraphist in the Government Telegraph Office reports to the police that while he was at work on Tuesday his flat at Diamond Jubilee Building at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, was entered into and property consisting of currency notes and cash valued at Rs. 756-8-0 was stolen.

Hasan Haji Suleman, a cutlery merchant of Janjiker Street, reports to the police that between 6-30 p.m. on Monday and 9 a.m. on Tuesday his shop had been broken into and cutlery valued at Rs. 2,905 stolen.

Chabildas Vanmalidas, a salt merchant of Bhynder, reports to the police that while he was proceeding along Janjiker Street on Tuesday at 6 p.m., Jamal Adam, his former servant who was dismissed approached from behind and after snatching his walking stick gave him a blow on the head. He then ran away with a gold chain and pendant valued at Rs. 80.

E. A. FEDERATION.

PLACE OF INDIANS.

MRS. NAIDU'S WORK.

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" at Juhu.

Our representative asked: "What is your opinion with regard to the East African Federation and what would be the place of Indians in it?"

Mr. Andrews replied: "It is one of the most important and yet most difficult questions to decide. There can be no question that in certain respects a Federation of the existing Protectorates, Mandated Territory and Colonies would be advisable. For instance for railway and other purposes it is vitally necessary to have a uniform system. But if this Federation is to be ruled from the Highlands of Kenya and those Highlands are to be reserved for the white race this obviously means that the whole Federation would be dominated from Nairobi. Herein would lie the special danger for the Indians. At present under the mandate Indians enjoy equal rights with other members of the League of Nations. In Kenya, however, they do not enjoy equal rights with Englishmen. If, therefore, Tanganyika is made a part of the Federation which is ruled from Nairobi, the capital of Kenya it is obvious that Indian rights in Tanganyika would be very seriously in danger. Let us take another point. Uganda is a Protectorate, Kenya is a Colony. Uganda is, therefore, more directly under the British Parliament than Kenya. I have been both in Kenya and Uganda and the difference in the treatment of Indians is quite remarkable. But if Uganda is made a part of the Federation the treatment of Indians in Kenya is quite certain to travel over to Uganda. And Indians in Uganda would be as badly treated as they are in Kenya. Therefore, the Indian position in such a Federation can never be safeguarded so long as the Kenya Highlands remain in the hands of the White race and Indians are excluded from land purchase. This that I have will go to prove how vital the Kenya Highlands question is and how impossible it is for India to abandon her rights in the Highlands without abandoning very much else besides."

The question about the East African Federation refers to the resolution of Sir Sydney Henn drawing the attention to the administration of the British East African territories urging the Colonial Secretary to despatch to East Africa this year a Special Commission to report on the practicability of co-ordinating the policy and services throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia, and advise on the programme of further economic development, especially cotton growing and railway construction.

The mover regarded this as the first necessary step in the direction of a federation and pointed out that no form of federation could be devised without the support of those intended to be benefited.

Mr. Thomas accepting the motion emphasised Parliament's equal duty towards all coloured people and unfolded to the House the vastness of East Africa, its present resources and prospects of development. He said that he would establish an Advisory Committee which would report to the Minister who alone would be responsible. The Committee would be representative of all sections in the House and outside. He was also favourably disposed towards recommending the appointment of a Commission as proposed with wide terms of reference and stressed that the latter's enquiries must in no way be taken to reflect on the existing East African administrations.

MRS. NANDU'S WORK.

Naidu has produced in South Africa?

Mr. Andrews replied: "I have received a considerable amount of information by letter and otherwise and it is quite clear to me that she has stirred the South African European Community in a way that has its only parallel in Mr. Gokhale's visit 12 years ago. Mr. Gokhale impressed the Europeans as a whole. They understood from him something about India which they had never even thought of before. For India to an average European is a 'cooly' land and nothing else. The ordinary name for an Indian is "cooly" or "sammy." The latter is a corruption of "Swamy" because so many Tamil labourers had their names ending in the word Swami such as Ramaswami etc. Mr. Gokhale for a time broke down that impression by his visits. But I had found on my different visits to South Africa that this idea of Indians had again prevailed. Again and again I was told that Indians were "coolies." I feel quite certain that Mrs. Naidu by her magnetic eloquence and by her fearless courage has for the time at least again broken down that false impression. The one thing that is not clear from the papers is how far she has actually influenced Col. Cresswell, the leader of the Labour Party. Reuter has told us that he was prepared to move an amendment to the Class Areas Bill after his consultation with Sarojini Devi. It is not clear whether this amendment was merely a detail or a substantial alteration. I am afraid that now when he is face to face with a general election he will not be so ready to support the Indian cause. Indeed it would be a very great victory if she had really won over the Labour Party. But this seems almost too good to be true."

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

DR. LASKER DEFEATS TARTAKOWER

LONDON, April 16.

New York.—By defeating Tartakower, Doctor Lasker to-day scored a well-earned victory in chess tournament. He lost only one game namely, one with Capablanca who won he second prize and Almkfiine third. Capablanca's title as world champion is not involved.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

DISAPPOINTING PLAY.

JUBBULPORE ..... 5 goals.
(H. Smith 4, Loveday 1.)
G. I. P. LONAVLA ..... Nil.

The meeting between the Christ Church School Jubbulpore and G. I. P. Lonavla, in the second round of the Aga Khan Tournament produced scrappy hockey which was devoid of understanding on both sides, the School team proving slightly better. The Jubbulpore team were expected to display better hockey but they made no impression by their play yesterday and will certainly not survive the next game on their present form. It is a pity that the railway authorities in Jubbulpore do not encourage hockey as a consequence of which the railway team is completely broken up. The Smith brothers and Thornber of the Railway played for the School while four others were included in the Missing Links. The Jubbulpore were slightly the better team but a margin of five goals is hardly a fair index of the game. The Lonavla railwaymen had a fair share of the attack but their forwards lacked cohesion and halves were erratic which were the chief reasons of their failure. The School attack showed some understanding and H. Smith was most prominent with his individual efforts, scoring four out of the five goals. Loveday was responsible for the only other goal.

The teams were:—

Jubbulpore:—Wingrove; G. Smith and Thornber; Tolser, Hampton and King; Loveday, H. Smith, Simons Gidney and Mills.

G. I. P. Lonavla.—Dawson; Gillies and Rodricks; Bearcroft, Vining and Mannings; Salis, Mehta, Longman, Madras and Sullivan.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

B. B. R. F. A. v. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

We understand that the K. S. L. I. who were due to play the Hornets in the third round have withdrawn. The Greeks from Calcutta have also withdrawn as they are to play in the Calcutta Belghton Cup.

It must have been noticed before that the referee at the Police Court end is under a great disadvantage with the glare in his eyes. It would be much better if the Managing Committee made arrangements to raise the screen on the left wing of the first enclosure by another twelve or fifteen feet in which case the referee could keep his hand off his eyes and watch better.

BOMBAY REFEREES.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

A general meeting of the Bombay Referees Association was held in the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday last Major Cockshott presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting being duly read and confirmed, Major Cockshott, the examiner of hockey referees proceeded to make his report. He was glad that the referees of Bombay had been ready to accept his decisions and corrections in a very sporting manner. In the course of his examination he had tested no less than 32 candidates, he was fully satisfied with the following and recommended them to supervise competition matches in hockey. The number of successful candidates were divided into two classes. The first class referees would referee matches in the first division and could be safely entrusted to conduct knock-out tournament matches. The second class did not necessarily prove the inferiority of a referee but the Major was of the opinion a second referee would not be able to handle a keenly contested game where knotty points may arise and for which he would not be able to decide promptly.

The following are in class A:—Pte. Chambers (Poona); Messrs. F. W. Turnback; C. DeSouza; J. James; D. Rapadia; Nagporewalla; Cummings and Major Cockshott.

The following are in class B:—Capt. P. Smith; Messrs. L. C. Smith; Callaghan; Fernandes; S. Bhattacharjee; Davis; Howe; and J. Matthews.

After a short discussion as to the insignia of the Association, the Committee discussed several points. If a goal-keeper, in clearing carried the ball between the pad and his leg, the Committee were of the opinion that a penalty corner should be awarded. Another point was what should be the decision if a player in taking a free hit, struck a rolling ball? The majority were of the opinion that the hit should be taken again as the ball was dead after the whistle for the last breach and could not be hit until it was placed. The Football Committee was next elected. The Committee then unanimously passed a resolution appreciating the services of Sgt. Major Thornback who did hard work as the General Secretary of the Referees Association. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday, two matches were played on the Cooperage in connection with the Elton Hockey Tournament. The first match was between the Byculla Hockey Club and Fort "Rangers". It was keenly contested game but the Byculla Hockey Club attack was decidedly better. In the first half of the game attacking was equally shared and both goals were visited in turn. In the second half the Byculla had the better of the exchanges and before many minutes Chapman scored the only goal for his side. Several efforts were made by the Rangers' forwards to draw level but they could not get through the Byculla defence.

Results:—

Byculla Hockey Club ..... 1 goal.
Fort "Rangers" ..... Nil.

In the second match Britannia Sporting Club beat Catholic Association by 7 goals to 2. V. D'Souza, Britannia's centre forward gave his usual good display in the forward line and scored 5 goals out of 7. Britannia's victory over Callinas shows that they have a splendid chance of carrying off the Elton Cup this year. In the last few minutes Callinas showed improvement in their forward line and Carvalho their left outer scored a good goal. This put new life in them, but it was too late to equalise. Just before the final whistle E. Fernandes, their centre forward scored the second goal. P. Rodricks, their centre half, was seen to a great advantage and did good spoiling work.

Result:—

Britannia Sporting Club ..... 7 goals.
Callina Catholic Association ..... 2 goals.

Players were:—

Byculla Hockey Club:—Amboata, Guest, Burner, Chard, Howell, Chapman, Whitaker, Cooper, Dent, Canthem, Solomon.

Fort, "Rangers":—Dias, Barr, Coutinho, Munro, Rodricks, Dias, Fairman, Beresford, Le Febour, Jones, Inch.

Britannia Sporting Club:—Jack, Ted, Phillips, Beahouri, T. DeSouza, Escrito, Nunes, Rodricks, Duante, V. DeSouza, Regnaud, R. Pereira.

Callina Sporting Club:—J. Gomes, J. A. Gonsalves, Valladares, F. Aguiar, P. Rodricks, E. Gonsalves, D. Rodrigues, T. Aguiar, E. Fernandes, Lewis, Carvalho.

To-day's game:—At 7 a.m. The "Blues" v. Mazagon Sporting Club (replay).

Semi-finals:—At 4-30 p.m. Byculla Hockey Club v. Britannia Sporting Club.

Semi-finals:—At 5-30 p.m. B. E. S. "A" v. Winners of the "Blues" and Mazagon Sporting Club.

It is hoped to play off the final on Saturday the 12th April, at 5-30 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1924.

CLEARING THE AIR.

The debate on India has come and gone. It has more than amply served the purpose of those responsible for initiating it. The Tory Die-hards have been feeling for some time that the Labour Government were busy secretly hatching a plot to carry out the Labour Party's oft-repeated pledge about Indian self-government by an early revision of the Government of India Act of 1919. They have been seeking for some weeks past to commit the Labour Government to a definite declaration that they had no intention of revising the Government of India Act before the expiry of the full term of ten years. The speech of Lord Olivier and the evasive and contradictory replies of the Under-Secretary, Prof. Richards, to questions in Parliament, were considered insufficient for the purpose. Hence Viscount Curzon's motion in the Commons which has elicited a definite statement on behalf of the Government—a statement so satisfying to the hearts of the Die-hards that their chief spokesman, Lord Winterton, was moved to declare, after hearing it, that he almost completely agreed with Mr. Richard's speech. That declaration of Lord Winterton, the most reactionary Under-Secretary of State in the most reactionary India Office regime of recent times, is the most eloquent commentary on the character and outcome of the debate.

We anticipated on Tuesday that the lack of a clear statement of policy about India was regretted by Viscount Curzon and his confreres not because they were eager to meet the demand of India but because they were anxious that the Labour Government should resolutely refuse any immediate advance towards the revision of the Government of India Act. Viscount Curzon's speech makes the position very explicit, completely expressing as it does the average Die-hard's view. Beginning with the apprehension that the Labour Government might fulfil the Labour Party's pledge to India, an apprehension strengthened by Mahatma Gandhi's release, the speech leads to the inevitable demand for strengthening the "Steel-frame" and, consequently, for a declaration that there should be no departure from the letter or the spirit of the Government of India Act. The response of the Labour Government to this reactionary clamour shows how completely they have surrendered their judgment to the Die-hards and repudiated the principles and professions of the Party they represent. "His Majesty's Government," Prof. Richards said, "viewed with grave concern the estrangement between Britain and the elected representatives of the Indian people and, therefore, desired to establish a contact with them hoping a way might be found by a full and frank interchange of views to establish a lasting peace and enduring cooperation for the well-being of both India and the whole Empire." Unless Prof. Richards was speaking what he did not mean, the only interpretation of this statement could be that Government were prepared to come to terms with the leader of India, Mahatma Gandhi, who alone is in the position of "delivering the goods". Not only is not this the intention of the Government but they are also not prepared to respect the "constitution" inaugurated by Parliament by negotiating with those "elected representatives of the people" who have availed themselves of that constitution to formulate the demand of the country. The statement of Prof. Richards that the British Government desired to establish a contact only with "those Indians who were prepared to cooperate" is at once an affront to the Swarajists and their colleagues of the Nationalist Party and it is for them to respond to this challenge.

The Labour Government have cleared the air by their attitude of *non-possumus*. They have shown themselves to be more unsympathetic than even some members of the Liberal Party one of whom, Mr. Hope Simpson, has declared that dyarchy is an unworkable failure, that it is essential that the Act should be amended if they are to get rid of the dyarchist difficulties and that a Commission should be sent to India to investigate the whole question. The measure of the sympathy that the Labour Government evince for India is contained in the fact that the Premier, the erstwhile friend of India, to whose "personal knowledge of India" a significant tribute was paid by Viscount Curzon, did not think fit to take part in the debate. The truth of the matter is that, so far as India is concerned, both the principles and professions of Labour Party have been sacrificed to the exigencies of Parliamentary situation and the "strong words" of Sir Malcolm Hailey constitute the final reply to her demand. And this means that India must cease to expect justice and fair-play from Mr. MacDonald's Government who have proved themselves to be more Tory than any Tory Government. Far from regarding this fact as in any degree depressing we welcome it because it brings home to India once again that she must rely on her own efforts, guided by her great leader, to attain the goal which no power on earth can prevent her from attaining if only her sons prove true to her.

POLICE AND "RIOTERS"

The "Pioneer" is offended at the attempts of the "Extremist" Press to discredit the official version of the firing at Cawnpore, and especially at the suggestion that "officers who give orders for firing upon the people on any occasion of riots must be prepared to defend their action in a Court of Law." "In the inconceivable event of effect being given to any suggestion of this nature," the journal says, "the result would be disastrous. In the first place many officers would decline to serve at all rather than undertake the responsibility of maintaining law and order under the impossible conditions proposed. In the second place, once the absolute necessity for taking extreme measures for dealing with a dangerous situation has arisen, any delay in taking those measures will in the majority of cases result in far greater loss of life and property than if the situation had been firmly handled at the outset." Regarding the first objection, is it our contemporary's contention that officers everywhere, and not merely in India, will decline to serve under such conditions? In Great Britain, at any rate, police officers seem willing enough to face the consequences of their actions performed in an official capacity. Indeed, the Law obliges them to do so. Here is an authoritative pronouncement on the subject from Dicey, which knocks the bottom out of our contemporary's argument:

> "Officers, Magistrates, soldiers, policemen, ordinary citizens all occupy in law the same position. They are each and all of them bound to withstand and put down breaches of the peace, such as riots and other disturbances. They are, each and all of them, authorised to employ so much force, even to the taking of life, as may be necessary for that purpose and they are none of them entitled to use more. But they are each and all of them liable to be called to account before a Jury for the excessive, that is, of unnecessary force."

If officers in Great Britain are willing to serve even when they are liable to be called to account for their excesses, why should officers in India be reluctant to serve under similar conditions?

As for our contemporary's other objection that delay in firing would in most cases result in greater loss of life and property than if the situation had been firmly handled "firmly", does it know that quite a contrary view is taken by administrators in Great Britain? The British Police Code, which regulates the use of fire arms, provides that,

> "If after the Riot Act has been read and an hour has been allowed the mob to disperse, it is found necessary to adopt more forcible measures to prevent further damage to property or danger to life, either by firing on the people, or charging them either with drawn swords, fixed bayonets or drawn truncheons, the written order of the principal Magistrate present should be invariably first obtained."

In Great Britain between the reading of the Riot Act and the firing, at least an hour is required by Law to be passed. In India are the "rioters" given even ten minutes in which to disperse? Why! As we saw in the case of the firing at De Lisle Road last month, the crowd was fired upon even in the absence of a magistrate and without reading the Riot Act! Is not the cheap price set on Indian life by the police in this country the direct result of the immunity enjoyed by police officers as well as the absence of salutary provisions like those contained in the British Police Code? Though disturbances even of a grave character are not uncommon in Great Britain, why is it that one rarely hears of any actual firing on crowds there? Is it not because the British Law sets a higher value on human life and makes an officer however high responsible for his actions?

A FACADE OF SHAMS.

The Bengal Nationalists having unceremoniously pulled down the curtain, Lord Lytton is at last obliged to expose the "Reforms" in their true character, namely, as a facade of shams. The pretence of governing with the consent of the governed is now definitely given up and autocracy, pure and simple for which a mock funeral was arranged at the hands of of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught three years ago, is seen firmly enthroned as before! Lord Lytton's Government do not waste any tears over the untimely end of the Council farce, but are proceeding to business as if nothing has happened. The rejected grants are almost all of them automatically restored and the various administrative departments will "carry on" as before. Not a single hair of a single member of the privileged official caste is allowed even to be singed by the blasts from the Council. It is only the minor fry—the countrymen of Das and Company themselves—who will be the real sufferers. The authors of the "Reforms" have seen to that. The "Reforms" are like a wooden blade fitted in'o a sharp-edged steel handle: it can only hurt those who handle it!

Lord Lytton's intentions towards the Ministers are now known. He is "legally" advised, it seems, that he can refuse to be bound by a decision arrived at by the Council by a "snap" vote. The Labour Premier too has declared his intention not to be bound by "snap" divisions, but he had in view only non-financial decisions. Lord Lytton, however, is eager to create a new convention for India's "democratic parliament," by over-riding Council decisions even in financial matters. Lord Lytton has also discovered a flaw in the Council's decision, which he is anxious to utilise to the detriment of the Council. It is that by rejecting the salaries of all the Ministers, including one who has not yet been appointed, the Council passed a vote of censure on the unappointed Minister also, which, Lord Lytton thinks, is absurd and, therefore, self-stultifying. Hence, he refuses to accept the view that any vote of censure was at all meant to be passed on the existing Ministers! Is not Lord Lytton's logic wonderful? Even the framers of the Government of India Act and Rules thereunder must not have dreamt that they would be so elastic as they are now seen to be! The "Reforms", thus, are not only hollow but full of deception. If the Nationalists have not yet succeeded in pulling down the "Reforms," they have at least exposed it in its true character of a facade of shams and deceit.

Notes of the Day.

A Rumour Revived.

The introduction of a Bill in Parliament to enable Viceroys and other high functionaries to proceed to England on leave, has revived the rumours of the impending departure of Lord Reading from this country. This time, however, dame rumour does not suggest that his lordship, if he is going at all, is going for good: he will be going only on business connected with India. The "Bengalee," for example, learns "from Simla" that Lord Reading intends to proceed "Home" on leave next month, "to confer with the Labour Government on the political situation created in this country by the Swarajists activities in the various Councils and to find some way out of the present impasse created by them in the Indian administration." Whether it is merely a guess—and not a very shrewd one—on the part of "Simla" or whether the rumour has got any basis, it is unnecessary to enquire, for it will not make much difference to this country whether Lord Reading is consulted by the Labour Government over the cables and through the mails here or tete-a-tete at Whitehall. Nor would Lord Reading's departure from India matter much so long as his successor, temporary or permanent, happens to be chosen without any regard whatsoever to the views and feelings of the people whom he comes to "govern." If the "Bengalee's" Simla informant is to be believed Lord Lytton, as the seniormost provincial satrap, would ascend to the *gadi* temporarily vacated by Lord Reading. If this should turn out to be the case, no one will rejoice more than the Die-hard clique at Simla, for in every way Lord Lytton will be even more amenable to its wire-pullings than Lord Reading. But whether Lord Lytton comes to occupy the *gadi* or not will matter little to the people of India, in whose view only a Viceroy with definite and known sympathies towards Indians can bring a message of good cheer to them and bridge the present widening gap between them and the English nation.

Indian Boiler Act.

In 1920, a Committee was appointed by the Government of India to consider various matters relating to the inspection, working and upkeep of steam boilers and to prepare and submit proposals for the amendment of existing provincial Boiler Acts and converting them into an all-India Act. The committee was composed of only three members—all officials—two of whom were Chief Boiler Inspectors and the third a member of the omniscient Indian Civil Service. No representatives of the Indian Mechanical Engineers or steam-power users were invited by the Government to sit on the committee and to take part in its deliberations and give the benefit of their personal experience. One of the points considered by this committee was the desirability or otherwise of retaining the law at present in force in many provinces requiring persons in charge of steam boilers to possess certificates of competency. After bringing forward several arguments to support their view the committee recommended Government to repeal the present law requiring the factory owners to engage certificated engineers in charge of their steam machinery and to create a new class of certificated boiler attendants! According to the new Indian Boiler Act, therefore, no steam boiler is to be worked unless it is in charge of a certificated boiler attendant, or fireman as he is popularly called, but the compulsory employment of certificated engineers is eliminated! In fact the responsible charge of dangerous machinery like the steam boiler has been sought to be transferred from the engineers to illiterate boiler attendants. This recommendation of the committee is absurd. The Mechanical Engineers exist not merely for their own sake but also for the safety of the life and property of the public. We cannot understand what could have led Government to frame such an absurd law whereby an illiterate sarang or fireman can be given charge of steam boilers, his sole qualification being that he has passed an oral examination of "boiler attendant."

Factory Owners' Views.

Since the Boiler Act was applied in 1869 to this Presidency the steam boilers have been in sole charge of qualified and competent engineers, whose qualifying examinations have been made by Government more and more strict and exacting with the progress of time and no complaint seems to have been lodged by the steam-power users or the public against these mechanical engineers and no serious accidents have been reported or recorded uptil now necessitating a change in the old system. It is well-known and even recognised by the committee that the origin of the Boiler Act in this country was due to several serious explosions of steam-boilers resulting in loss of lives in some cases and the committee admits that the explosions of steam-boilers have been rare since the creation of the Boiler Act. These facts clearly show that the present system was introduced as a safeguard against accidents and its removal would lead to a repetition of past tragedies. The strongest argument of the committee seems to be that the certificated engineer is only kept for show and not for work, as if the factory-owners do not understand their business! How far the statement is absurd is seen from the statement of Mr. C. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Mill Owners' Association, before the Committee, who said: "My Association so far from disliking certificated engineers, on any ground whatever, welcome their employment and are of opinion that it would be suicidal to dispense with their services." When the largest and most influential body of users of steam-machinery and employers of mechanical engineers pronounce their opinion in such emphatic terms, one does not know what has led Government to suggest a change in the existing practice which is wholly of a retrograde character.

Progress of Engineering Hampered.

The Association of Mechanical Engineers of Bombay Presidency, supported by similar associations of other provinces, have lodged a protest with Government against the proposed amendment. It is dangerous to enact an all-India Act at the instance and suggestion of a small committee two of whose members are Boiler Inspectors and the third an I. C. S. There is a growing demand for technical education in this country and the profession of Mechanical Engineering is one which has been adopted by a large number of Indians who could not go to the arts colleges. In the absence of large training colleges and schools for Mechanical Engineering these young men apprenticed themselves to railway workshops or cotton mills for a number of years and obtained practical training in Mechanical Engineering. Instead of encouraging in every way the progress of Mechanical Engineering it seems Government are bent upon putting all sorts of impediments in the way of young Indians by trying to alter the law requiring their employment without any adequate reasons whatsoever. While a young Indian could become a first class engineer and take charge of boilers and engines of any horse power according to the old Act, he is required to be under training for eight years according to the new Act, before he appears at the examination of first class Engineers, and after passing the examination he cannot be sure whether he will get employment because the compulsory employment of engineers by factory owners is sought to be eliminated from the new Act! Before we conclude we must refer to the fact that in spite of great strides and successful progress made by Indian Mechanical Engineers in this country during the last half a century, which is evident from large power-houses of the mills and workshops now being managed by Indian engineers, Indian Mechanical Engineers are not appointed as examiners for the Boiler Act Examinations, but the Board of Examiners has been exclusively kept and reserved for Europeans. Is it not time that the Government of India placed the interests of the children of the soil before every other interest?

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(CONTRIBUTED)

It is rather a curious fact that while everywhere else in India, during the last decade or so, university reform has made considerable strides, in Bombay we have been cheerfully satisfied with stagnation and we have now, in the person of Mr. Tairsee, not a Bombay but a Back Bay University. Bombay is by no means generally backward but in its university it is distinctly so. The explanation of this phenomenon is not far to seek. The first love of Bombay is commerce and industry and the University, instead of establishing an intimate contact with the existing conditions and doing everything in its power to help forward these great interests, has entirely divorced itself from them, with the result that it naturally takes a back place. But while the university plays a negligible part in the commercial and industrial life of the city, it scarcely counts more in its intellectual or political life. The fact is that the university is not a living organism but a dead and stagnant pool which exists by sheer inertia. Its centre of gravity is the examination and it is difficult to recall to its credit any achievement in the realm of literature, science, art, or even commerce and industry. The University plays no part in the life of the people.

The Fundamental Defect

What is the explanation of this extraordinary state of things? The fact is that the University was not started to enter into and promote the cultural life of the people. It took as its object the assimilation, or rather an effort at assimilation, of an externally imposed curriculum which did not concern itself with the life, culture, traditions and environment of the people. Here we spot the fundamental defect in the entire system of Indian education; there is a divorce between the life of the people and the education imposed upon them, with the result that such an education can never take its roots in the soil and it will always be something external and superficial. Under such conditions it is of course absurd to expect any fruit. The University has been a factory for turning out an army clerks and subordinate officials and it has fulfilled that work admirably. But there is a deep dissatisfaction with such results and a reform of the University is considered to be, on all hands, an urgent necessity. The Government has recognised this necessity by announcing their intention of appointing a committee to go into the whole question thoroughly. It is to be hoped that the Committee will tackle their task in the right spirit and proceed boldly to outline such a measure of radical reform as the situation requires. What is required is not a bit of modification here or there but a thorough overhauling. It only remains to discuss some concrete and constructive proposals which have been put forward tentatively.

Wanted more Universities

If a University is to be the expression of the cultural life of the people it must represent an ethnic and cultural unit. Does the Bombay University represent such a unit? It is unnecessary to labour this point and so the first task of the reform committee must be to chalk out the provincial divisions which can form cultural units and the very basis of University life. An obvious division from this point of view is that the present Bombay University may be split up into the Universities of Sindh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Canarese provinces, with a city University in Bombay. It may be objected that these small and ill-equipped, new Uni-

(Continued on page 9)

TALKED OUT AGAIN.

LABOUR UPHOLDS AN "UNWORKABLE FAILURE"

UNDER-SECRETARY'S PLATITUDES.

WINTERTON AGREES WITH MR. RICHARDS.

INDIAN DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 15.

The Commons debate on India was initiated by Viscount Curzon moving a motion expressing anxiety with regard to recent events in India and regretting the lack of a clear statement of Government's policy in the matter. He asked for a specific declaration that the Government would not depart from the letter or the spirit of the Government of India Act of 1919.

Mr. Richards replying said the Government of India were at present investigating the deficiencies of the Act with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government who considered the proposal of Mr. Scurr to appoint a commission on the matter premature.

DEBATE IN DETAIL.

In the Commons to-day, Viscount Curzon moving his motion expresed profound anxiety with regard to India in view of the many recent events there and asked for a reassurance in that connection because all desired that India's position in the world should be not weakened but strengthened. He was profoundly anxious with regard to India in view of the opinions expressed by the Socialist Party in the past, and referred to the visit of Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben Spoor to India. He quoted the speeches of theirs with regard to the Socialist Party in Britain supporting India's demand for Swaraj and said that with the advent of the Labour Government, Mr. Gandhi was unconditionally released from prison (Labour cheers). Mr. Gandhi's attitude and methods were undoubtedly responsible for the loss of many hundred's of lives. (Labour dissent). Viscount Curzon wanted an assurance from the Government with regard to the grounds of Mr. Gandhi's release, whether they were political or really for ill health.

INDIAN SERVICES.

The Services in India had got no guarantee with regard to the future. The Government ought immediately to make an authoritative declaration with regard to the position of the Services for the next quarter of a century. Indianisation of the Services had far exceeded the extent laid down in the Government of India Act owing to the fact that Pritishers were not obtainable in the present conditions.

HAILEY'S STRONG WORDS.

Referring to the demands for enlargement of the Government of India Act, Viscount Curzon emphasised the infinitesimal proportion of enfranchised citizens. We could not divest ourselves of the responsibility to 98 per cent. of India's population who were not enfranchised. He could not believe Mr. Macdonald who had direct personal knowledge of India would be misled by the demands of any narrow section of Indian politicians. Viscount Curzon quoted Mr. Macdonald's declaration when he came into office and Lord Reading's declaration with regard to the existence of a spirit in India bent on destroying the Reforms and Sir Malcolm Hailey's "strong words" with regard to further reforms not being given unless they were satisfied that they would be utilised for the advancement of India. He hoped the Government would give an assurance that Sir M. Hailey's words would not be repudiated (Opposition cheers.).

Viscount Curzon asked for a specific declaration that the Government did not want to depart from the letter or the spirit of the Government of India Act. He declared a declaration with regard to the services in India was vital.

AN UNWORKABLE FAILURE.

Sir Henry Craik denounced dyarchy but declared that to scrap the scheme now would be breach of faith and cowardice. He urged the Government to proceed gradually with the responsibility on Parliament dealing with all parts of the Act impartially and trust their administrators and give them all the sympathy they required in the heavy task.

NEED FOR A COMMISSION.

Mr. Hope Simpson said the Government of India had and would have a very difficult time but it must never be forgotten Parliament was ultimately responsible for the Act of 1919. If the Act required amendment Parliament must amend it. He was informed from India that the conditions in the districts were very much better than in 1921 but recent events had very seriously affected the Government of India and alarmed the members of the Commons. Symptoms of disease undoubtedly manifested themselves and they should try to diagnose the reason. The dyarchy system was an unworkable failure and it was essential the Act should be amended if they were to get rid of dyarchist difficulties. A commission should be sent to India to investigate the whole question.

MR. SCURR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Scurr urged the appointment of a commission to go to India to enquire into the Indians grievances and produce a scheme so that we could see how far we could meet them. He had given notice of an amendment in this matter but did not intend to move it owing to the shortness of the debate.

Mr. Richards replying said he was sure every party in the House subscribed unreservedly to the desire that some day India would be a fully-fledged Dominion attached to the great Commonwealth of British nations. The question of interest, as far as the House of Commons was concerned, was whether it was true that the Government of India Act had broken down completely. The intention of the Parliament of 1919 clearly was that Indians should acoperate in working the scheme. The Government of India recognised the Act was not working exactly as they would have it worked. Every one would have preferred to have the active co-operation of politically active Indians in working the Reform scheme rather than that they should stand aside or attempt to destroy it. Before they could say the Act had actually broken down it was important that a really generous attempt should be made to work it. The Government of India were at present investigating the shortcomings of the Act with the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government with a view to investigate the present constitutional situation and determining whether there was any ground for deciding that the question of further modification should be considered. It appeared to His Majesty's Government important for the purpose of this inquiry that the views of representative Indian politicians who come to the Assembly in a perfectly constitutional way to advocate modifications of the Constitution in regard to any practical difficulties in the provisions of the Act should be given that opportunity of constitutional expression and consideration before the recommendations of the Government were finally formulated. The Government desired to arrange in concert with the Government of India how best such opportunities might be provided.

His Majesty's Government, said Mr. Richards, viewed with grave concern the estrangement between Britain and the elected representatives of the Indian people and therefore desired to establish a contact with them hoping a way might be found by a full and frank interchange of views to establish a lasting peace and enduring cooperation for the well-being of both India and the whole Empire.

NOT APPROPRIATE TO SITUATIONS.

Replying to Earl Winterton, Mr. Richards said he was referring to Indians who were prepared to co-operate (Opposition cheers). It was one of the acknowledged objects of His Majesty's Government and definitely accorded with the principles of the Labour Party to assist the Indian people to Dominion self-governmenet. He was of opinion that the proposal of Mr. Scurr to appoint a commission was at present premature (Opposition cheers) in view of the Government of India's enquiry. The terms of Mr. Scurr's amendment (which urged a commission to inquire into the working of the Act with a view to reporting with regard to the advisability of granting immediate Provincial autonomy and conferring upon the Central Government responsibility for civil departments and removing the control of the Secretary of State over the Governor-Generals were not in Government's opinion appropriate to the situation at this stage and whether or not such amendment was adopted by the House it must not be taken as committing Government to any particular method of dealing with this very difficult problem.

WINTERTON AGREES.

Earl Winterton said he almost completely agreed with Mr. Richards' speech. The complaints that the Secretary for India and the India Office were exercising an undesirable control over the Government of India were absurd. He understood. Mr. Richards had made quite plain that they definitely rejected the proposals to destroy the existing machinery of the Act and did not contemplate a departure from the policy of successive governments of carrying out the Act to the best of the Government's ability and any informal enquiry which might be established would be into the existing machinery, and the evidence of those interested in seeing the Act worked successfully would be welcomed and those who opposed the Act would not be encouraged or allowed to give evidence. If that was the proposal there would be no objection from the Conservatives, although he was not fully persuaded that such enquiry was necessary. The debate automatically ended at eleven o'clock and the motion was thus talked out.

A number of Indians were present in the Dominions gallery during the debate.—Reuter.

"NO PRINCIPLES IN LABOUR CABINET."

FRANCE'S MAD CAMPAIGN.

TROTZKY ON BESSARABIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, April 15.

Moscow.—Trotzky, in a speech at Tiflis on April 11th denied the report in the local press that he was opposed to war at all costs over the Bessarabian question. He said the situation between Russia and Rumania in this matter was abnormal. Poland and France stood behind Rumania. "France is developing a mad campaign against us in Poland and trying to drive us into a quarrel with Turkey." He added "the Macdonald Cabinet has absolutely no principles, nevertheless the success of the Anglo-Russian Conference would strengthen its position." He concluded by saying the Bolsheviks had not changed since the night of January 24th 1917. (This refers to the formation of the first Bolshevik Military Committee).—Reuter.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS LIBERALS

LATTER'S DISSATISFACTION.

LONDON, April 16.

The dissatisfaction of the Liberal Party at the attitude of the Labourites towards it, found vent in an important meeting held in the Commons and presided over Mr. Asquith. Developments are probable after Easter which will probably gravely affect Government's position. At yesterday's meeting which was attended by hundred members, Mr. Lloyd George made a vigorous speech in which he protested against Government treating the Liberals as of no account, although they knew they could not live wihout them. He pointed out that Government never consulted them but went out of the way to provoke their enmity and subjected the leaders to rudeness. He referred to the fact of Labourites being put up in Liberal constituencies and declared that the Liberals must decide what they were going to do.

Mr. Asquith expressed agreement with Mr. Lloyd George's speech. It was decided, that the members should discuss the situation in their constituencies during Easter after which another meeting will decide their intentions.—Reuter.

INDIA'S "REVOLT OF SPIRIT"

LORD RONALDSHAY ON INDIAN ART RENAISSANCE.

LONDON, April 15.

Lord Ronaldshay in an address to the annual meeting of the India Society, this afternoon, on Indian Art Renaissance in Bengal, under the leadership of the Tagore Brothers, tracing the origin of the development said that the movement represented the awakening of race consciousness expressing itself in the terms of art. Running threadlike through various forms of Indian unrest was the revolt of spirit, sometimes conscious, sometimes unconscious against the denationalization of a proud and sensitive people. The revolt against the domination of Western theory and practice was a driving force, making difficult the position of the official Englishman who was sincerely desirous of associating himself with the real rehabilitation of Indian cultural ideals, since it intended to suspiciousness of his motives. Happily, many patriotic Indians were ready to extend the hand of friendship to the Englishman who sought to understand and sympathise with the Indian viewpoint.—Reuter.

INDIA AND COMMONS.

A LABOUR MEMBER'S MOTION.

LONDON, April 16.

In the House of Commons to-day in the ballot for private members' motions for this day four weeks Labour member Mr. Grundy secured the first place and Mr. Mills, on his behalf, gave notice that he would draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India and move a resolution.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

INDIAN AND FAR EAST COMPETITION.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons to-day at the Committee Stage of the Trades Facilities Bill referring to the competition which the Lancashire Textile Industry was meeting in the Far East and India Mr. Remer moved an amendment that no guarantee of loan should be given in connection with the erection of cotton mills or provision of cotton machinery outside the United Kingdom.

Mr. Graham emphasised that no guarantee had been given to any cotton undertaking outside the United Kingdom. The real problem behind the amendment was how employment in Britain would be affected under a guarantee. The Advisory Committee must take all circumstances into account. He was unable to believe that the Committee would exclude a large view of the problem of unemployment. He asked Mr. Remer to withdraw the amendment which was negatived without a division.—Reuter.

MR. C. R. DAS.

ELECTED LORD MAYOR OF CALCUTTA.

CORPORATION AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Mr. C. R. Das, leader of the Swarajya Party has been elected the Lord Mayor of Calcutta for the ensuing year defeating his opponent Mr. Willson by 59 votes to 13.

Mr. Das in his speech denied that the Corporation was anti-European or his Party intended to obstruct the City's affairs. He outlined the constructive programme including free primary education, medical relief, improved housing, sanitation and suburban development.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 16.

A meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board was held this morning to elect a chairman in the place of Dr. Murarilal, resigned. Mr. A. P. Patel was elected chairman, the rival candidate being Mr. Shiam Lal, retired deputy Collector.

ENHANCEMENT OF REVENUE RESENTED.

BARODA RYOTS PROPOSE TO START SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, April 16.

A campaign of Satyagraha and non-payment of taxes has been proposed by a conference of Pedad Taluk (Baroda). Ryots, who declare that the recent enhancement of revenue settlement in the taluk is excessive and beyond their capacity to bear. A Satyagraha body has been accordingly formed.

PROTEST AGAINST MADRAS RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 15.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bangalore to-day protested against the passing of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill which was rushed through the Council on the eve of the Governor's departure. A resolution praying the Viceroy to withhold assent was adopted as the Bill affects the religious usages violating Parliament's direction of non-interference by Government in religious matters.

ALLAHABAD OCTROI COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

Recently, there has been some dissatisfaction with the newly constituted Octroi Committee of the Municipal Board of Allahabad. Yesterday some persons under the guidance of Mr. Angumall Tajiran adopted Satyagraha by lying in stair cases leading to the Octroi Office. Pickets were equipped with coffin cloth. Placard bearing the words "Chairman should resign. Let Superintendent go out" was posted.

The Chairman of the Octroi Committee promised to resign and the pickets then withdrew.

London, April 16:—Chignik. (Alaska).—Major Martin, leader of the United States world-flight, was forced to descend on sea 'en route' here and is believed to be safe in the Kialogvik Bay. The remaining planes have arrived here safe.—Reuter.

London, April 16:—A Corfu message of April 15th states that MacLaren's airboat has been towed to Corfu. The engine has been installed by His Majesty's "Emperor of India." A successful trial was made this evening. MacLaren leaves for Athens to-morrow morning. All are well.

PRINCE OF WALES.

KENYA GOVERNOR'S INVITATION.

LONDON, April 16.

Nairobi.—In view of the postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Union Governor Sir Robert Coryndon, in response to popular feelings has invited the Prince to Kenya.—Reuter.

A WANTON INSULT.

SIR M. HAYWARD'S SPEECH.

HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION DENOUNCED.

PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidylaya Hall on Wednesday evening to protest against the unjust deportation and detention of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. J. B. Petit presiding. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and a number of people had to stand for want of room. Spirited speeches were delivered by several prominent leaders and a resolution was passed condemning the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward in the Bombay Legislative Council and emphatically demanding the early removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India.

"AN EXTRA-ORDINARY ACTION."

Mr. Petit said:—We have met here together to-day to enter our most emphatic protest against the unfair and unwarranted continuation by the Government of Bombay of the ban upon Mr. Horniman's return to this country; and to give expression to our intense feelings of indignation and disappointment at the manner in which the question was disposed of by the Legislative Council.

It is neither necessary for me at this time of the day to go into the details of the career of Mr. Horniman as journalist and editor nor even into a description of the manner in which one fine day he was suddenly spirited away from the scene of his activities, and that too at a time when he had been confined to his bed owing to illness.

It is more than 5 years now since that event; and no satisfactory and convincing explanation has yet been vouchsafed to the public on the matter. The only excuse hitherto advanced both in the House of Commons and elsewhere with some apparent show of reason, is the publication, in an issue of the "Chronicle" at the time, of the alleged use of soft-nosed bullets in India—a statement for which a satisfactory explanation was promptly given by the then Directors of the concern. Similar charges of a trumpery and frivolous character have, as we all known been also made from time to time, in justification of this extra ordinary action. But, these have all been categorically denied with equal emphasis by the Board of the Indian Newspaper Company. The Government have however gone on shifting their ground from time to time, inventing new excuses to suit the exigencies of the moment in order to justify what I cannot help characterising as a step totally unworthy of a civilised and constitutional Government. The limit was however reached during the debate on the subject at the last session of the Council, when the Hon the Home Member seriously urged Mr. Horniman's disagreement with his employers and some of the faults of his character, as sufficient grounds for the continuation of the ban upon his return. The mere fact that the Government are forced to give a new reason each time is a sorry confession of the absolute weakness of their case; and the persistence and impunity with which they have carried on this discreditable process from year to year for the last 5 years, ending with the recent Council Resolution, is a sad commentary upon the force of our public opinion and the impotence of our legislature.

A WANTON INSULT.

That the Hon. the Home Member should have dared to urge the grounds that he did in justification of the Government's step is a wanton insult to the understanding of the people of this country. That these arguments should have weighed with the Council is a humiliation to all those who have the good of the country at heart. What Mr. Horniman's differences with his employers and his faults and failings can have to do with the question of his return, I for one fail to see. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Horniman has been found by the Government to be a fearless and uncompromising critic of their ways and methods, and they are afraid to allow him to come back. The entire attitude of the Government in this matter from the very beginning of this drama is one long story of personal rule, exposing the worst phases of autocracy, and an utter disregard of the wishes and sentiments of the people.

The step is arbitrary and highly unconstitutional; unfair, inequitable and unwarranted in the extreme; incompatible with the self-respect and dignity of any civilised power and totally and wholly unworthy of a great Government. In the name of justice and fairplay, we therefore demand that the ban against Mr. Horniman be forthwith removed: or, in the alternative, he be publicly tried according to the laws of the land. You will be called upon to support a resolution which will be placed before you on these lines during the course of this meeting, and I am sure you will support it in a manner that cannot be mistaken.

REMOVAL OF THE BAN DEMANDED.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then moved the following resolution:—This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha strongly condemns the speech of Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Horniman Resolution, deeply deprecates the defection of Indian members of the Council and emphatically demands the early removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return to India or in the alternative his open trial in India.

Mr. Jamnadas said he was pleased that day to move the resolution and thus do a duty towards a friend and co-worker who was driven from India as he wanted to secure India's freedom. He had read the speech of Sir Maurice Hayward and reread several times and felt no doubt whatever, in his mind that Mr. Horniman was deported out of India under the Defence of India Act because his political views were fundamentally opposed to those of the Government. He thought that Sir Maurice Hayward would advance some argument in justification for the use of Defence of India Act but he did not say a word about it. On the other hand he said it was not a question of the Defence of India Act but a question of the Pass Port Act. This he thought was a defence tantamount to cowardice on the part of the Government. Sir Maurice Hayward should not have advanced such a flimsy argument for the good name of the Government and for his own good name. If India got Swaraj tomorrow that did not mean that they would ask their opponents the Englishmen to clear out of India because they held divergent views. That would amount to cowardic Liberty of thought was a sacred thing and should be respected by the opponents.

He was surprised that Mr. Horniman, an Englishman was deported by his countrymen because he held divergent views while the ancestors of these Englishmen gave shelter to Garibaldi and Mazini who were not themselves Englishmen but were characterized as revolutionaries in their own country. If Mr. Horniman was really guilty of the offence he failed to see why he was not prosecuted under Section 124A I.P.C. no far? Time without number Mr. Horniman himself had challenged the Government to prosecute him but Government did not take up the challenge. The fact was that the Government of Bombay were the real obstacle in Mr. Horniman's return, and not the Pass Port authorities. When Mr. Montagu was the Secretary of State for India an attempt was made to allow Mr. Horniman to return to India but Sir George Lloyd threatened to resign if he was brought back to Bombay. The Pass Port authorities would not object if the Government of Bombay did not come in the way and therefore the real obstacle was not the Pass Port authorities but the Government of Bombay. He therefore urged the Government to remove the ban and allow Mr. Horniman to return to India.

THE REAL REASON.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi in seconding the resolution said the Home Member had advanced eleven charges against Mr. Horniman but not even one was convincing. Mr. Horniman was not an immoral person and therefore there should be no ban against him. Many women of ill repute were allowed to come to India for immoral purposes and yet no objection was raised against their entry in India. Then liquor traffic was immoral but Government had nothing to say against it. The real reason of Mr. Horniman's deportation was that he loved India and the Englishmen could not tolerate it. The Home Member had also alleged that Mr. Horniman was responsible for the riot in Ahmedabad and Bombay but the Hunter Committee after official enquiry never said a word about Mr. Horniman's responsibility in regard to that riot. Mr. Horniman used to take prominet part in the meeting held in Shantaram Chawl but so was also Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and he failed to understand why Mr. Jamnadas too was not deported (laughter). Then a reference was made about the Willingdon Memorial agitation by Mr. Horniman. but then, Mr. Trivedi said, Mr. Jinnah too was equally responsible for that agitation and he too should have been deported (laughter). He did not think that these were the real reasons but Mr. Horniman's deep-rooted sympathy for India was the only cause of his deportation. He did not think that the Bombay Legislative Council had really thrown away the resolution for out of 43 voted against it 25 were officials which meant 18 voted against and 37 for it. The resolution was lost by the support of the ministerial following. When the Court Fees Bill was thrown out, it was said, that the Government told that Minister that he was appointed on the understanding, that he should get votes of his followers if he failed he would have to resign. Under the circumstances, Mr. Trivedi said, there was

(Continued on next page.)

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18518

ANTI-REFORM DEMONSTRATIONS.

CASTE HINDUS' OBDURACY

A SEPTUAGENARIAN OFFERS SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 16.

There was the usual procession yesterday and among the volunteers who offered Satyagraha was a Pulaya aged 75.

A meeting of local caste, Hindus was held in the evening near the East Gate at which there were anti-Reform demonstrations and speeches. These caste Hindus consisted of some local Nairs and Brahmins. They resolved at the meeting to memorialise the Government to take firmer action in scotching the movement.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari wires from Salem offering to go over to Vaikom if his presence becomes necessary.

Yesterday morning, before the procession left the camp, the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate visited the camp and interviewed Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

A fresh contingent of fifteen volunteers, including one lady, arrived at Vaikom yesterday from south Travancore.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

SATYAGRAHIS ROUGHLY HANDLED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 16.

Among the latest arrivals at Vaikom are Dr. M. E. Naidu from Nagercoil and Arimathi Nanikutty Amma, a lady volunteer from Trivandrum besides some, who had offered satyagraha during the Nagpur flag fight.

Yesterday afternoon Karur Nambudiripad, who was going round to various roads to see how things were progressing is alleged to have been roughly handled by police guards posted at northern road.

Volunteer Sebastian on duty on western road, offering satyagraha, was likewise ill-treated after dusk by everyone police. Mr. Muthuswamy, Tamil volunteer from Kottar, who was going round announcing by beat of drum evening lectures was belaboured by some Nairs and Brahmins, who threw cow dung and stones at him and smashed his drum.

Mr. Sankara Pillai, another prominent Congress worker was slapped on his cheeks at night near east gate.

Karur Nambudiripad received letter last night from the Commissioner of Police wherein he acknowledges having received news of police having belaboured some Satyagrahis including Nambudiripad and asking whether he could identify the assailants so that disciplinary action might be taken.

MESSAGE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

Karur Nambudiripad has wired as follows to Mr. Gandhi:—

"To-day Satyagrahis broke fast. Batches are going in relays. Police behave roughly, trampling volunteers' feet, badly handling self, while on supervision. Perfect non-violence prevails."

PUBLIC ROADS IN TRAVANCORE.

PARTICULARS RE-VAIKOM TEMPLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, April 16.

Following are some particulars regarding Vaikom temple and surrounding roads according to judicial pronouncements of the Travancore High Court:—

There are two kinds of public roads in Travancore viz., (1) King's highway (Rajapathai) and (2) Common Highway or village thoroughfares (Grama Veethi). The former are thrown open to all classes of His Highness' subjects. The latter are open in some instances only, to limited class of public and, if open to all classes alike, are only so for purposes not distasteful to religious feelings and sentiments of majority of occupants of houses on both sides or in immediate vicinity of the road or the street.

As instances of cases falling under second class may be mentioned (A) roads inside the fort in Trivandrum and (B) streets surrounding temples. The approach roads fall within the second class of public roads above mentioned and have, according to local customs, been all along treated as such. These roads are different from pathways which lie outside enclosure stone wall of Vaikom temple, but which form a part and parcel of a plot of eleven and odd acres entered in revenue account as *Kshetram purayidam* or temple compound. Over these latter pathways, which form an integral part of the temple property, no right of passage can be claimed as of right except by those who are entitled to worship in the temple. The approach roads previously mentioned lead only to the temple compound and to no other place. Local public offices, the hospital, the English High School and the police station are all located outside the prohibited area and are accessible from other roads.

Vaikom temple is an ancient pagoda maintained by the Government and trustees and it would appear the position is that Government sees that in administering the trust past usage and customs are, as far as possible, not disturbed.

SWAMIA SRDDHANAND ON VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 16.

Swami Sradhanand in the course of a letter to the Press strongly criticises the recent messages of Mr. Gandhi and incidently the policy of the Congress in regard to Vaikom Satyagrahists. He writes according to Mr. Gandhi's message even Mr. George Joseph had not grasped the niceties of Mr. Gandhi's non-violent propaganda in that Mr. Joseph advised his followers to refuse even water under medical advice when Mr. Gandhi says that fasting could only be resorted to against a lover and not a tyrant. The Swami questions if Mr. Gandhi was sure that the Travancore Durbar did not love unapproachables of his State. What the Swami understood was that the Travancore Maharaja was a great sympathiser of these people and had given several concessions. How could the attitude of officials in arresting the Satyagrahists be compared with that of General Dyer and how in the same breath Mr. Gandhi advises people to wait in a deputation on the Durbar and officials were bewildering to the Swami. He considered that the Maharaja and the Dewan, being supporters and lovers of the unapproachables, fasting appeared to be the most appropriate form of Satyagraha at Vaikom.

The Swami says that since he had severed his connection with the Congress it was not for him to question whether non-violence was to be made the chief plank of the Congress propaganda in view of the fact that the dearest and the nearest followers of Mr. Gandhi had not grasped his principles of non-violence.

The Swami concludes with a statement that the Congress was unable and unwilling to solve the acute problem of the removal of untouchability and it had fallen to the lot of the Hindu community to grapple with it. He, however, dissociated himself with any Satyagraha leading to suicide as "Atmahathya," being contrary to his faith, would be a sin.

He announces he would go to Bombay on the 27th and the future work would be settled there.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

MILL OWNERS' DEPUTATION TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

We are reliably informed that a deputation of the Mill-Owners' Association consisting of Mr. Saklatvala (Chairman), and Messrs. Lalji Naranji and J. B. Petit waited on Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party, at Juhu, on Tuesday, in connection with the Cotton Excise Duty.

A WANTON INSULT,

(Continued from previous page.)

no chance of the resolution getting passed and he was not surprised because it was lost, but it did not represent the country's real opinion.

A HUMANITARIAN.

Mr. M. K. Azad in supporting the resolution cited several cases when Mr. Horniman gave away money in charity even though he had not a rupee left in his pocket. He said Mr. Horniman lived a simple life and he hardly spent Rs. 200 per month on his own comfort and necessities but gave away the rest to the poor and the needy. He suggested the formation of some organization to start agitation for the removal of the ban against Mr. Horniman and if that was done he promised his support and personal services. He said Mr. Horniman was a real Jain and had spent his life in the interests of humanity.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai in further supporting said the elected members who voted against Mr. Horniman's resolution should be asked to resign and if they did not resign, at the next election they should not be re-elected.

The motion on being put to vote was carried.

A vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. B. F. Bharucha terminated the proceedings.

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SABARMATI, April 16.

The All-India Khadi Board meeting will be held on 26th instant in the premises of Sjt. Rewashanker Jagjivan Jhaveri, Gamdevi, Bombay.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF PINK BOLLWORM.

LONDON, April 16.

Brisbane.—In view of the serious outbreak of pink bollworm Government has decided to insist on the immediate destruction of all ratoon and overstanding cotton bushes and that compensation shall be given.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who is in Benares has not been well and has been compelled to cancel all engagements for eight days.

ANDHRA LETTER

CONGRESS WORK IN SITANAGARAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 12.

Sitanagaram and the neighbouring villages have already become famous in the history of our district for the part played by them in the Non-cooperation movement. This is a place full of potentialities for the progress of the constructive programme. Khaddar and the charka had not to be introduced into this area. They have never become absolete. Even before Mahatmaji pleaded for its use Khaddar was in evidence here among the ryots; and 90 per cent of the people are ryots. The advent of the N.C.O. movement supplied a fillip and the closing months of 1921 and the early months of 1922 saw Sitanagaram in the vortex of Political activity. With many of the village officers who have renounced their hereditary title for their posts and the people determined to a man to suspend the payment of the land revenue a critical situation stared the Government in the face. The Government responded by the imposition of a force of punitive police and punitive tax. The people faced this situation heroically. There was no murmur, no wailing and no quaillinging. During tht years of 1922 and 1923 when everywhere else in the country there were dissensions and wrangles and display of oratorical talents the people of Sitanagaram with their faith in the eternal value of Mahatma's teachings turned their time to better account. Mr. B. Sitaramayya the simple and unostentatious worker in the cause of national education after much spade work organised national schools in these villages. There are now nine of these schools in these villages. They are now all in working order. Young men with the fire if patriotism in their breasts are working in these schools which are now weaning away the young pupils from the Government institutions. Into such an area as this Dr. Subramanyam with his indefatigable energy went early in February last and settled. His inspiring presence is responsible for very valuable work done during these two months in this locality. Village Congress Committees have been organised in almost all the villages in the firka. Khaddar was hawked in the villages and about Rs. 1,200 worth of the material was disposed of in a week. A Khaddar 'parisramalayam' with a capital of Rs. 10,000 is formed and about Rs. 6,000 have been already collected for this purpose. Cotton was stored and the work of carding, spinning, and weaving and dyeing has been started. All the processes of manufacture from ginning to dyeing the cloth will be carried on in the locality. Cotton is grown in some of the villages and efforts are being made to conserve all the quantity of cotton.

That other item of the constructive programme the one neglected till now the removal of untouchability is also seriously tackled. Groups of workers are going into the hamlets inhabited by the panchamas. There they preach the need and uses of observing rules of sanitation, the advantages of education and of abstention from drink. The great advantages of co-operative societies are also revealed to them. The punchamas on their part feel the day of their deliverance is near at hand and thank Mahatmajee. Sitanagaram is thus one of the really good centres of work. There is very little of ostentation and of bluster. The workers on the spot are tried hands at their work. About 50 per cent of the people are at present clad in homespun. Sitanagaram presents to the Congressmen what a group of self-sacrificing and unostentatious workers can accomplish.

VANITA VISRAM, BOMBAY.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Vanita Vishram, Bombay was held in the Zaverbai Hall of the Vishram on Wednesday the 16th instant. This occasion was also availed of to accord congratulatins to the members of its deputation who had returned after a long stay in East Africa. The deputation consisted of Shrimati Ruxmaniben and Chandanben and Mr. Ratilal Gajjar, who had proceeded there to collect funds for the institution. They had collected the munificant sum of Rs. 1,09,000 from Indians of that part. The Hall was full to its full capacity by women, children and men of different communities, and amongst those present were Lady Jugmohandas, Lady Parekh Lady Dhankorbai Purshottamdas, and Sir Purshottamdas who presided.

The proceedings commenced with prayers and the audience was treated to some beautiful songs sung by the Students of the Ashram.

The Secretary then read the annual report.

After Lady Dhankorbai distributed away the prizes Sir P. Thakordas in his speech thanked the Trustees for the honour done to him for inviting him to preside over such a function. He said that all those who had seen the children in the Ashram specially those child widows were sure to extend their sympathies to them. He appealed for contribution to mitigale the sufferings of such unhappy children.

Sir Purshottamdas paid a tribute to Mrs. Ruxmaniben and Mrs. Chandanben for having proceeded to East Africa and collected a handsome amount and compared them to nurse Florence Nightingale and felt sure that if women of such type as the above came forward the institution would lack no funds.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the gathering dispersed.

A message from Baroda says a committee of prominent Hindu citizens of Baroda has been formed to start a branch of the Hindu Mahasabha in the State.

EXPERTS' REPORT AND AFTER.

POINCARE'S COMPLACENCY.

INSISTENCE ON DEBT RECOVERY.

GERMANY'S SHAM BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, April 16.

Paris.—Speaking at the Democratic Republican banquet, M. Poincare declared that the Experts' Report did not amount to a condemnation of French foreign policy and particularly the occupation of the Ruhr, but constituted the most eloquent justification of the votes of the Senate and Chamber, and proved that Germany had fictitiously impoverished herself, and that she was able to pay. It now behoved the Reparations Commission to draw up a definite plan to ensure that Germany promptly enacts necessary legislation and to organise the control recommended by the Experts. The unity of the Reich could not follow a mere declaration of principle. It was only after Germany had fulfilled her obligations that she was entitled to request withdrawal from the Ruhr. The awakening of German imperialists had rendered it France's duty to remain alert. France would loyally seek an agreement with her Allies in the cause of humanity.

M. Poincare, continuing, said: "There can be no question of withdrawing from the Ruhr before the payment of debts to us, nor of releasing our hold without safeguarding the means of restoring it immediately in case of need.—Reuter.

BRITISH VIEWS.

PREMIER'S AGREEMENT WITH RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacDonald dealing with the Reparation Experts' Report said the Government attached so much importance to and agreed with the recommendations which could be brought into immediate operation that they were prepared to support the scheme in its entirety, provided all the other parties concerned were willing to take the same course. The Government were already communicating that view to the Governments concerned, including the United States.—Reuter.

The Premier stressed the statement in the Dawes Committee Report that it was an indivisible whole and that the signatories renounced all responsibility if certain of their recommendations were adopted and others rejected.

Mr. Baldwin declared Mr. Macdonald would have the united support of the British people in his attitude (cheers).

Mr. Wise asked whether the past fixing of Germany's full liability at 6,600 millions sterling still stood.

Mr. Macdonald replied that he was fully aware that the report only made provision for six years, beyond which certain machinery continues to operate for an unlimited period, but if all the Governments agreed to put the reports in execution, the total amount payable by Germany would be a matter for arrangement.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, April 15.

The British Government's view upon the Experts' Committee's Reports to the Reparations Commission was announced in the House of Commons to-day when the Premier stated:

"Government learn with great satisfaction of the unanimous signature of the report of the experts of America, Belgium, France, Italy and this country. The Report constitutes, in our opinion, an unbiassed and carefully thought-out endeavour to aid the Governments concerned in their task of reaching a settlement of this vital and long-standing problem. The practical value and applicability of the conclusions of the Experts and the method which they recommend have, moreover, received a prompt and unreserved recognition by the unanimous adoption of the Reports by the Reparations Commission, subject to the willingness of the German Government to collaborate in their execution. The British Government feel that the Reports, supported by such authority, must command general assent, and that there will be a universal desire to use the opportunity which such authoritative documents give to end the existing uncertainty. One feature deserves special emphasis. It is explicitly stated in the Report that it is indivisible and whole, and that the signatories renounce all responsibility if a certain number of their recommendations are adopted and others rejected. The British Government attach so much importance to the agreed recommendations which can be brought into immediate operation that they are prepared, on their part, to support this scheme in its entirety, provided that all other parties concerned are willing to take the same course; and on the 10th instant, they indicated that view to the Governments concerned; including the United States."—B.O.W.

GERMAN CABINET'S ACCEPTANCE

LONDON, April 15.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has decided to accept the Experts' Report as the basis for negotiations and will inform the Reparations Commission accordingly.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT IN THE RUHR.

Paris.—The protocol prolonging the agreements between the Ruhr industrialists and the Franco-Belgian Commission of control states the Experts' Reports have opened the way to reparations settlement which is likely to facilitate the opening of credits in favour of the Rhine and Westphalian collieries. Therefore the agreement is prolonged until a general settlement of the Reparations question and until June 18th in any case.—Reuter.

APPROVAL OF GOVT. ACTION

LONDON, April 16.

Berlin.—Leaders of the Social Democrats and also non-Socialist parties have intimated their approval of the Government's action in connexion with the acceptance of the Reparations Experts' report.—Reuter

LAND VALUATION BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

LONDON, April 15.

The House of Commons passed the First Reading of Sir John Simon's Bill providing for the valuation of land and the rating of land values which follows the general lines of Mr. Lloyd George's 1909 scheme of valuation a portion of which was scrapped by the Conservative Government in 1923.—Reuter.

PERSIAN GOVT.

PROGRAMME APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 16.

Teheran.—The Persian Parliament has approved the Government's programme by 83 votes to 22.—Reuter.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EGYPT.

The Mejliss has decided to send telegrams of congratulation at the opening of the Egyptian Parliament by reason of long-standing friendly and commercial relations between Persia and Egypt.—Reuter.

CANADA AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

LONDON, April 16.

Ottawa—In the course of a budget debate in Commons, Mr. Neill, (Independent representing British Columbia) referring to the question of Oriental immigration regretted that restrictions with regard to the Chinese had not been extended to the Japanese and said he was sick of hearing about "grave International complications" which Japan threatened whenever any restriction was mooted. He believed that Japan should recognise Canada's right to restrict the influx of people whose standard of living was lower than that of the Canadians.—Reuter.

GERMAN ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

LONDON, April 16.

Berlin.—It is reported that Government has postponed elections from 4th May to 11th May in order that the expected swing towards the right may not influence the elections in France.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

there is no alternative but to forego the amount."

He requested permission for foregoing the claim.

The Commissioner said there was no case against Mr. Reid as his cleaner was driving his car, and they should therefore forego the amount.

Several members urged that a suit should be filed against Mr. Reid, as the car was his, and it was driven by his cleaner.

The Commissioner said no case could lie against the owner, as he had taken legal opinion in the matter. It would cost them a great deal he said to file a suit against Mr. Reid, whereas it would be cheaper and better to get Solicitor's and counsel's opinion in the matter.

Mr. Tairsee said it would be cheaper to file a suit than to take counsel's opinion. They should take the best legal opinion in the matter and that was the judge's. If they filed a suit he was sure they would get the money at once.

Mr. Jamnadas said the principle was that if the money was legally due to them, only then they should file a suit, and it was not proper to coerce anybody. But in this case he was of the opinion that the owner of the car was clearly responsible, as the man driving on the occasion of the accident was not his cook, but his cleaner, who must have been duly authorised to drive.

Mr. Boman-Behram said it was all a question of torts, and the owner was responsible. He moved that the Committee were of the opinion that a suit should be filed against Mr. Reid.

The Commissioner said he would take legal opinion, and would not file a suit, even if they passed a resolution to that effect. It was within his competence to do as he wished in this matter.

Several members suggested that the best way out of the question, as it was the cheapest, was to file a suit and let the judge decide for himself.

The Commissioner said he would not file a suit at all, as he could not be compelled to do so. He would rather take legal opinion in the matter as it was better to do so.

The proposition moved by Mr. Boman-Behram was then put to vote and passed.

The Commissioner said he would not carry that resolution into effect, and he wanted it to be put on record that he was strongly of the opinion that legal opinion should be taken in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said in that case they should also put it on record that the Commissioner had refused to file a suit in spite of their resolution to that effect.

"In consideration of the valuable and hard work done by Messrs. Ramrao P. Desai, A. V. Sabnis and D. V. Nadkarni of the Secretary's office, as testified by the retired President Mr. H. P. Mody" the Standing Committee allowed them to draw their maximum salary of their grades

COST OF DAMAGED STREET LAMP.

STANDING COMMITTEE WANTS TO FILE SUIT.

COMMISSIONER REFUSES TO ABIDE BY RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy residing.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had entered into a contract for the supply of cloth bandage required for the different Departments at a cost o Rs. 920.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee wanted to know whether the bandages were made in India, or England. He desired to know whether the goods were bought in conformity with the Corporation resolution about the purchase of country-made goods.

It was stated by the Chairman that under Section 69 (d) of the Municipal Act the Commissioner had power to make purchases under Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Tairsee said the Commissioner could not go against the resolution of the Corporation, in spite of the Section mentioned. The resolution was there and it was incumbent on him to obey it. He wanted information, and he accordingly moved that the question be postponed for a week, pending report from the Commissioner.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla moved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be asked to report on the matter.

It was stated by a member that Indian-made bandages could not be had.

Rao Bahadur Pai said *Swadeshi* bandages could be had in the bazar, and the doctors were, saying so.

The Commissioner said it would take some time for him to report, and in the meantime the goods were required.

Mr. Tairsee said he wanted information on the specific point.

Mr. Haveliwalla's proposition was accepted

CONTRACT TO MESSRS. MACKENZIES LIMITED.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner that he proposed to give to Messrs. Mackenzies Ltd. the work of laying concrete foundations in the Churchgate Street, as also at the junction of Tamarind Lane, the whole work costing about Rs. 39,629. The rates were Rs. 65 per 100 square feet and Rs. 3 per 100 cubic feet which the Commissioner considered to be fair and reasonable.

Mr. Tairsee wanted to know why tenders were not called for as they could get the work done much cheaper in that way

The Commissioner said he wanted the work to be done before the rains, and if he had called for tenders there might have been considerable delays, wheras he wanted the work to be finished soon.

Mr. Tairsee said he was sure there were several contractors who could do the work cheaper. He wanted to impress his own point on the Committee and it was this. Here was work costing over Rs. 39,000 going to be given without catering for suitable tenders and it was not at all fair either to the Standing Committee or to the City. Tenders should be called for and he moved accordingly.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. Tairsee wanted to appeal to them on business principles. Were they going to give business worth Rs. 39,000 without calling for tenders? Unless tenders were called for the impression would get abroad that they were not acting in accordance with business principles. He insisted on calling for tenders.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said he disagreed with the previous speaker, as he wanted the work to be done at once as the Churchgate Street was in a disgraceful condition.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said there were many other roads which were in a more disgraceful condition.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said apart from general principles, Mackenzies were becoming monopolists, and they were likely to be at the mercy of this firm, and they should not encourage monopoly of any kind. The Churchgate Street might be in a disgraceful condition; but it would be more disgraceful on their part to give the contract without tenders being called for.

The Commissioner said he had only seven weeks in which to finish the work, and so he wanted to give the work without calling for tenders.

Ultimately the letter was approved.

COST OF DAMAGED STREET LAMPS.

The Committee then considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner:

"I have to say that Municipal gas lamp No. 26 Wodehouse Road was damaged on 16th July 1923 by motorcar No. Z6209 owned by Mr. W. S. Reid and driven by Krishna Deoka Honaskar and repiaced at a cost of Rs. 247-12-10. Both the owner and the driver were requested to pay the cost but the former repudiated his liability on the ground that Krishna Deoka was not employed by him as a driver of the car but as a cleaner only and that he had no permission to drive the car The Police report in this case clearly shows that the accident was due to the negligent driving of Krishna Deoka and if it could be proved that this person was engaged as a driver by him at the time of the accident and was driving the car in the ordinary course of his duties, a suit could be successfully maintained against the owner But as there is no evidence to prove this and as the cleaner has now been dismissed from service by Mr. Reid and has absconded,

(Continued in column 5.)

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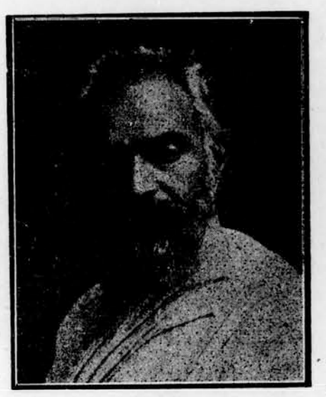
SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

DR. H. S. GOUR, M. L. A.

MR. M. A. JINNAH, M.L.A.



MR. V. J. PATEL, M. L. A.

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, M.L.A.,

BABU ANILACHANDRA GOSWAMI, M.L.A.
WHIP OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

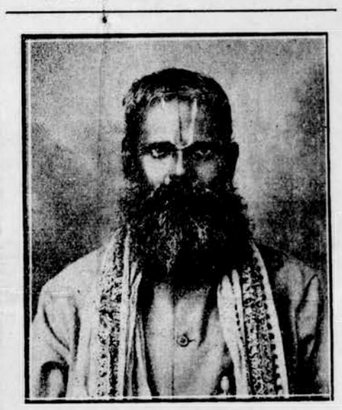
MR. HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS, M.L.A.

MR. MAHOMED YAKUB, M. L. A.

MIAN ABDUL HAYE, M. L. A.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M. L. A.

LEADER OF THE SWARAJISTS.



MR. M. K. ACHARYA, M.L.A.

RAI HARI PRASAD LAL, M. L. A.

KUMAR GANGANAND SINHA, M.L.A.

LALA DUNICHAND, M. L. A.

MR. DURAISWAMY IYENGAR, M.L.A.

MR. K. SADASHIV BHAT, M.L.A.

TOK KYI, M. L. A.

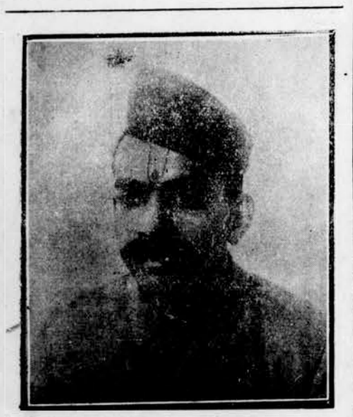
MR. N. C. KELKAR, M. L. A.

PT. KRISHNA KANT MALAVIYA, M.L.A.

MAUNG KUN, M. L. A.

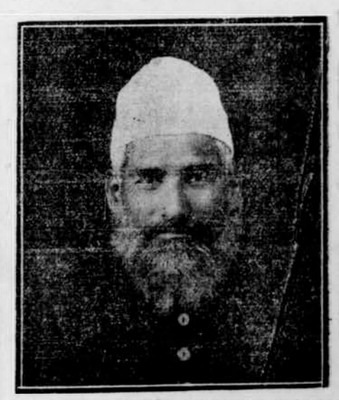
BABU AMARNATH DUTT, M.L.A.

NILKANTH DAS, M. L. A.



SETH GOVIND DAS, M. L. A.

THE ABOVE INCLUDE SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PARTY WHO THREW OUT THE FINANCE BILL IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. THE LEADING FIGURES IN THIS CONTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT ARE PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, PANDIT MALAVIYA AND MR. MAHOMED ALI JINNAH. WE REGRET TO STATE THAT THOUGH EVERY ENDEAVOUR WAS MADE TO SECURE THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL THE MEMBERS, ONLY A FEW MEMBERS RESPONDED TO OUR REQUEST THAT THEY WOULD SEND US THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS. SOME EXCUSED THEMSELVES, WHILE OTHERS DID NOT ANSWER OUR LETTERS. IT WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO ISSUE THE SUPPLEMENT SOMETIME LAST MONTH, BUT OWING TO THE ABNORMAL DELAY IN THE RECEIPT OF SOME OF THE PHOTOS, IT HAD TO BE PUT OFF. OUR THANKS ARE DUE TO ALL THOSE GENTLEMEN WHO PROMPTLY COMPLIED WITH OUR REQUEST AND WE TRUST THAT THEY WILL GENERUUSLY FORGIVE THE DELAY IN PUBLICATION IN VIEW OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES MENTIONED ABOVE.



MAULVI MAHOMED SHAFFI, M. L. A.

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VIOLENT EARTH-QUAKE SHOCK.

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE UNKNOWN.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE SAID TO BE AFFECTED

LONDON, April 15.

The observatories in Belgium, Italy and Egypt recorded yesterday afternoon a violent earthquake shock over six thousand miles distant. The instruments at Faenza observatory vibrated for four hours. The observatory at Hekouan described the shock as equal in intensity to the Japanese earthquake in September. A Buenos Aires message says an earthquake took place at Santiago De Chile at 5-35 yesterday afternoon. The casualties and damage are hitherto unknown.

The Chilean legation in London are in regular communication with Santiago and it is hoped that the earthquake recorded all over the world occurred in sea.

Victoria (British Columbia).—The officials at the Dominion Observatory were mystified yesterday by a series of very intense seismographic shocks lasting four hours. The Superintendent of the observatory estimated the centre of disturbance about fifteen hundred miles from Victoria, probably in the vicinity of Alaska.—Reuter.

TURKISH TREATY.

RECEIVE ROYAL ASSENT.

LEAFIELD, April 15.

The Bill ratifying the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, having passed both the Houses of Parliament, received to-day the Royal assent. —B. O. W.

PUBLIC UTILITY WORKS IN DOMINIONS.

CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATION ADVANCES ANOTHER STAGE

LONDON, April 16.

In the House of Commons the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Conference, which guarantees a maximum of five million sterling in contributions towards interest on loans in connexion with public utility works in the Dominions where the loans are calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom, was advanced another stage to-day as the result of the passage through the Committee unamended of the Trade Facilities Bill.—Reuter.

COAL-MINING DISPUTE.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, April 15.

The Minister of Labour has appointed a court of enquiry into the coal mining dispute consisting of the following:—Lord Buckmaster (Chairman), Mr. Rousse, Sir John Brunner and A. G. Cameron.—Reuter.

SENATE ADOPTS JAPANESE EXCLUSION BILL.

LONDON, April 16.

Washington.—The Senate adopted to-day the Japanese Exclusion Amendment in the Immigration Bill. The Bill is practically identical as passed by the House of Representatives on April 12 h.—Reuter.

NATIONAL WEEK AT HUBLI

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 14.

The special feature of the National Week here this year was that some persons resolved to present Mahatmaji with the yarn, that was spun on charkhas, by keeping them working for twelve hours in the day, during the whole of the week. There were six such charkhas, one each at Mr. Shevade's house and the Tilak Kanyashala and two each at the National High School and the Saraswat Sangha. Those at the last place worked for 24 hours. The yarn spun approximates 500 tolas.

These six charkhas and the yarn spun, together with the photos of Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak, were taken in procession through the main roads of the city last evening for about two hours. The yarn is being sent to Mahatmaji. After this procession a meeting was held in the Karnatak Press and Dr. Rambhau Joshi of Pachhapur addressed the audience, explaining to them the history of the national week and emphasised the necessity of observing the same to keep up the spirit of our awakening alive. He exhorted the citizens of Hubli to put forth more enthusiastic efforts in carrying out the Congress work.

Congress membership totals 900. Though the collection of T.S.F. till now is very meagre there is every hope that Hubli will be able to make up its quota for the year. Sit. Gangadharrao Deshpande had been to Dharwar yesterday to preside at the anniversary of the National School and also in connection with the Ramnavmi Utsav.

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

EQUEL TO REJECTION OF DEMANDS IN COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

There was an interesting debate at the meeting of the Calcutta branch of the European Association held to-night when action was called for in the question of two European members of the Bengal Legislative Council who were stated to have been present in the Council when the demand for Rs. 99,000 for certain European primary schools was lost by one vote, and the two members in question were said to have refrained from voting.

It was proposed that the Association should be instructed to publish the explanation of these members. It was also pointed out that no decision had as yet been arrived at as to whether the Governor would restore the vote or not. On the other hand, it was said that the two members had only committed an error in tactics, and Sir Willoughby Carey said that the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association who were primarily affected had declared themselves satisfied with the two members' explanation of their conduct. He also believed that the grant would be eventually restored.

After a lengthy debate the proposal that the Members should be asked to furnish an explanation of their action was lost by a majority. The meeting also decided that the branch Committee should ensure that suitable candidates were available to represent the Bengal European Constituencies in the Assembly, the Legislative Council and the Calcutta Corporation.

MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

SWAMIARS' PROTESTS TO VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)

UDIPI, April. 15.

Their holinesses Swamiars of Admar Matt and Kanur Matt have sent telegrams to the Viceroy to-day protesting against the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, expressing opinion that no majority of M.L.C.'s consisting of officials, nominated members and other non-Hindu members is competent to decide in the matter of the Hindu Religious Endowments, and much less in the case of many *matts* which in no way come under the category of public endowments, and requesting His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Bill in the interest of sound principles of religious neutrality.

SANGLI YUVRAJ'S THREAD CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

SANGLI, April 14.

In honour of the thread ceremony of Shrimant Yuvraj, His Highness the Chief and Her Highness the Ranisaheb went in a procession, which was really very grand, to give the usual invitations to the family deities last evening. They were accompanied by many distinguished persons and guests from Bombay, Poona, Berar, the Central Provinces and other parts of India.

The thread ceremony was performed this morning at 8-55 a.m. in a specially erected pandal. Many distinguished guests, including Colonel Pottinger and His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, were present. There were decorations in the palace and in all the principal streets of the city

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Karachi message says:—

Letters published in the local press reveal the dissatisfaction of the Europeans with their Bombay representatives on the Legislative Assembly who gave Government no support whatever in the recent critical Budget debate at Delhi beyond voting on the Government side, after the defeat of the Government had been engineered by the Swarajists and the Independents.—A. P.

* * * *

The Karachi branch of the European Association is being pressed to take action in connection with the vacancy caused in the Assembly by the resignation of Mr. Dunk of Cotncamund, one of the Bombay Association's representative.—A. P.

* * * *

Abdul Karim alias Nikka, a co-auditor of Razak, has been arrested by the Sub-Inspector Mr. Pursram of Chatta Thana, Agra. Razak stabbed three policemen last week and escaped. Abdul Karim ran out of a house where he was hiding and on being pursued by the police fired five shots at them from a six-chambered revolver. Sub-Inspector Mr. Pursram and his men though unarmed closed with the outlaw and secured him, together with a revolver and a dagger.—A. P.

* * * *

Mr. Yadao Madhao Kale, pleader, Buldhana, presides over the second session of the Vidarbha Literary League Conference to be held at Amraoti on 19th and 20th April.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

(Continued from . . . 6.)

versities would be scarcely an improvement on the present state of things, and while there is some point in the criticism the fact remains that without the basis of a cultural unit the very foundation of a University is knocked out. Besides, these provincial Universities can enter so intimately into the life of the various provincial units and so capture their affections that the problem of the schools of war would not be insurmountable. After dividing the present University into its cultural units the next point to consider is that university education is built upon secondary education, and unless we take proper care of secondary education, university reform will be built on a foundation of sand. There must be an intimate co-operation between secondary education and university education and to that end both of them must be controlled ultimately by the same body of men. At present education, both secondary and University is almost exclusively controlled by the Government which, naturally, looks at it merely as an administrative department. This must go. Education is the last thing which can grow under bureaucratic domination. The entire educational policy, including secondary education, must be controlled by the University which must represent the various interests and truly represent the real life of the people. The function of the Government must be confined to making grants and inspection. When the University controls secondary education it must immediately address itself to the problem of raising the level of secondary education. The Indian undergraduate is an immature youth who is unfit for specializing in any subject for the very good reason that his general education is narrow and superficial. In this connection the Sadler Commission made an excellent suggestion that the first two years' college work should be done at school, and, of course, good care should be taken to see that the school is properly equipped for the work. This should be followed by a three years' course for specialization, with the M. A. degree awarded only by research work. If proper care is taken to see that the school is well equipped for the first two years' course at college, the result will be that the whole tone of secondary and higher education will improve, and teaching and learning, and not the examination, will become the centre of gravity in the educational world.

At present education with the Government is an administrative department; with the teachers it is only a question of service and prospects; with the students it is a means for getting a degree. The change must come on all sides. The university teachers will have to cease to be service men and will have to imbibe something of the spirit of an educationist who finds full satisfaction in his work. The student too will have to change his angle of vision from the examination to some little love of knowedge for itself. For that it is essential that there must be a real living knowledge and culture; and that can only be when it is all founded on the language which the student imbibes with his mother's milk. Until the vernacular comes into its own education will always be foreign, external, superficial. It can never command a real, genuine love for itself.

And, finally, the whole atmosphere must be changed. The Vice-Chancellor must be, not a successful lawyer, judge or Government official, but a sound educationist and a full time officer of the University. The Chancellor must be, not the head of the province, but a real savant who can inspire the students with a love of knowldge. The research work must be conducted, not to suit individual idiosyncracies, but in pursuit of knowledge for itself. And the university teachers must respond fully to the life of the people by coming out into the market place and discuss with people the problems which agitate them. Their outlook must not be cribbed, cabined and confined by the narrow groove of a mere academic life but must extend to the entire community which they must inform, educate and raise. And the various colleges and the Universities in the country must not live in separate, water tight compartments but must intermingle and enrich each other. At present the Alma Master scarcely commands any love, reverence or affection for the simple reason that it does not enter into our life. But when it becomes the best and brightest reflection of our life, when it meets and anticipates our desires, its alumni can never be so ungrateful as to let it want for money.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 16.

Dr. Ansari had issued the following bulletin regarding Shaukat Ali's health on Monday:—

For the last five days, Maulana Shaukat Ali's temperature has been steadily decreasing. To-day it was normal for the greater part of the day, and rose only slightly towards the evening. It is hoped the period of relapse will now come to an end soon.

SIR GRAHAM BOWER ON THE KHILAFAT

Sir Graham Bower, K.C.M.G., writes to a correspondent:—

"It is not possible to say what the effect on India will be of the abolition of the Khilafat. But it is certain that in Muslim law the Angora Assembly has no more right to 'abolish the Khilafat', than the Italian Parliament has to abolish the Papacy.

"The question is both a religious and a political question; and hitherto, in the East, religions has counted far more than politics. We have yet to see whether the new feeling of nationality is stronger than the old sentiment of religious solidarity."

MUSLIM UNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present state of the Khilafat is deplorable. It is the Islamic world as a whole that is to be blamed for the down fall of the Khilafat and not any one Muslim nation. Now it remains to be seen what the Muslim world will do to rectify this gross negligence of their trust. We are told that a conference is to be held at Cairo (or elsewhere) next year which will represent the whole Muslim world and elect a Khalifa. Now this is the best way through which the Khilafat question can be happily solved without any further divisions among the Muslims; but this Conference will represent the Sunnis only and therefore will not represent the whole Muslim world unless it includes some representatives of our Shia brethren. Surely no one will object to such a reunion of the two great Muslim sects. There may be some self-interested people who might discourage such a reunion. We should ask our Shia brethren to join hands with us at this critical moment and forget our very trifling differences. Why should there be any differences and distinctions between us at all, now that we know that our strength and welfare lies in our unity. We have been divided for a sufficiently long time and we cannot afford to be divided any more; it will be to our disadvantage if we do not unite again as true brothers do after differing. Islam calls to all Muslims, Sunnis and Shias, to awake and close their ranks, every true Muslim should hearken and respond to this call. This is an opportunity which we cannot afford to lose. The only quarrel between us has been about the Khilafat and it will be a triumph of Islam if we are again reunited upon the Khilafat.

He wishes ill to Islam who will not further this reunion which should be supported by every Sunni and Shia in the interest of our common religion. It is to be hoped that in this interval of a year previous to the Conference every Muslim will do his utmost to bring about this happy union which will be a glory among the glories of Islam. I pray that my Muslim brethren will not heed the counsels of self-interested people who will advise them to the contrary. We are one with our Shia brethren in every thing except the Khilafat, and if by God's grace we come to agree on this point then we shall feel happy and thank the Ghazi for abolishing the former Khilafat which represented only one section of the Muslims and was not the real Khilafat of all Muslims. If we are not united amongst ourselves how can we claim to be adherents of that religion which advocates the universal brotherhood of man? If we wish to set an example to the whole world, and demonstrate the truth upon which our faith stands; we should forget our slight differences, be again united and surprise the whole world into admiration of our solidarity.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMAD ABDULLA MANA.

Byculla, April 2.

"FALSE IDEAS"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, can best be demonstrated by a perusal of Munshi Mahmud Khan's letter published in your issue of the 11th instant. It is regrettable that he is like so many of his co-religionists, still fettered to the idea that faith is totally distinct from the works and that there is no salvation for a man other than a Musalman who turns his face towards God and acts righteously. This false exposition of the law of Islam is solely due to the teachings of the so-called Maulavis who go about preaching things that are best suited to the tastes of their admirers. I have met so many Maulavis of this type and discussed things with them at leisure, but I have invariably found them wooden and unplastic, since they never take into consideration the full import of the spirit of Islam or the boundless Mercy of God. I am really sorry that even Munshi Mahmud Khan cannot think differently from such ignorant Maulavis although in Poona he is known as a profound scholar.

In conclusion I wish to completely associate myself with your conclusions drawn from the Quranic texts. Let me also point out that you are rendering a great service to the cause of the Hindu-Muslim unity by clearly defining the attitude of Islam, at a time when its misrepresentation can play a lot of mischief or ruin the prospects of a healthy Hindu-Muslim rapprochement. I believe that your exposition will dispel this sinister motive from the minds of the doubtful Hindus that Islam as a religion can be a hindrance to the Hindu-Muslim unity. In fact the so-called Maulavis are a hindrance to it and sooner the country is purged of them and their "false ideas" the better. Islam as such stands for the whole humanity.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSALMAN."

DHOLKA-DHANDHUKA RAILWAY EXTENSION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The work of the construction of the above railway is in full swing in the hands of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and it will not be long before the construction above mentioned will be completed; but the railway extension to Dhollera Port would be a boon to the people of that place as it will afford facilities as would also be the case if the improvement in the creek of Whittle Bunder is made by the Government as it has been silted up. Though Dholera has been reduced to poverty through being at a distance of about forty miles from the nearest railway station as there is no proper system of Transport, the trade returns will be increased when the extension of the Dholka Dhandhuka Railway line to this port is made, as Ahmedabad is 77 miles from Dhollera, while it is 1823 miles distant from Bhavnagar and 309½ miles from Bombay. Mehsana (Junction of Northern India) is 120 miles distant from Dhollera, while it is 1824 miles distant from Bhavnagar and 351 miles from Bombay; besides a pucca metalled road is being constructed on the Dhandhuka Dhollera road, and it will not be very costly to extend the line to Dhollera.—Yours, etc.,

NAROTAM B. SHAH.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INTER SCIENCE EXAM. RESULTS.

The following is the list of successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

S P Advani, V L Chandiramani, D L Chodankar, V V Deodhar, C D Gandhi, P V Ganpule, T D Kansara, N H Master, M P Nagarseth, M C Shah, R J Shah, R M Vakil, D R Bharucha, L M Curtis, G K Gokhale, D G Sullivan, V A Phadke, R D Bakeri, S B Bapat, B B Deshpande, W K Gharpure, R P Gore, N Keshavayengar, H M Khaladkar, S R Paranjpye, S V Puranik G T Sathe, K B Sathe, R K Sathe,

SECOND CLASS.

M G Anerao, P B Antia, T J Balvani, G D Bhide, B D Bhopatkar, N M Dalia, P K Dave, G S Desai, N G Gandhi, P V. Gupte, W S Hoseason, P R Javrajani, G J. Kharkar, M T Kirpalani, K M Kundnani, P F Lakhani, A J Mhatre, B R Mohol, L V Murugkar, D S Nadkarni, D B Pandya, R M Parikh, M Peres D'Costa, S A Prabhu, M G Pradhan, C C Shah, J B Shah, N M Shah, H B Shivdasani, V M Talati, U V Thadhani, V P Thatte, R S Trivedi, A M Z Abbasi, S M C Abraham, G N M Ahmadi R B Arni, B V Aroskar, K C Batliwala, G A Bhagwat, D R Chaubal, R P Dalal, S D Darji, H D Dastur, R B D'Costa, A DeQuadros, R M Desai, V S Godbole, S R Grover, A Gubbi, T N Jalundhwala, N G Jambudi, M V Kelkar, F Lobo, C V Mapara J N Mehta, I M Patel, N V Patel, M G Patwardhan, S Rodrigues, P M Sangani M N Shah, V N Shah, D B Shirsat, A G Tipnis, A R Trivedi, K L Agaskar, E I Mahajani, G A Kapadia, P F Lally, D N Abhyankar, Ali Reza, S S Atre, R B Bhosekar, S D Borgaonkar, H G Chaphekar, K P Chitale, S V Dabholkar, S K Deobhakta, S R Deshpande, G S Diwan, A V Gadkari, A D Ghanekar, H P Gidvani, V N Gore, S R Joshi, V K Kelkar, H G Keskar, Y P Kulkarni, M V Mahajan, S K Neurgaonkar, M J Oza, K M Palekar, D A Paranjpe, S S Ponkshe, H S Sathaye, M M Thakkar, H O Catchpole, J K Gharpure, S M Joshi, K L Kulkarni, D S Parchure, P R Shintre,

PASS.

G N Abhyankar, G S Acharya, N G Advani, C K Ahuja, R D Aria, V M Bawishi, M V Bhavnani, B V Bhinde, H P Chhaya, S B Chickermane, N J Dalal, J M Darukhanwala, A V D'Costa, C G Desai, D M Desai, K R Desai, P B Desai, S J Desai, J K Doshi, D A Ferreira, D V Gadkari, D J Gajjar, G L Gajjar, J C Gandhi, K M Gandai, M G Gupte, R J Hingorani, R H Riranandani, R N Joshi, R B Joshi, F F Kaikobad, K J Karkaria, Y G Karnik, L D Keswani, C K Kharkar, B V Kulkarni, S V Nanavati, K K Nathani, A J Padhya, C L Patel, R C Patel, R U Patel, R B Pathak, B M Pradhan, B A Printer, S B Pujare, J H Shah, P B Shah, H N Shahani, K C Shivdasani, T R Shroff, K B Sipahimalani, L T Sipahimalani, N V Sohoni, A T Tahiliani, M P Tahiliramani, K A Tata, M G Tendulkar, B B Thaker, K F Vakil, M M Abulmuzaffer, R S Austin, T D Chablani, J A D'Abreo, B N Desai, K N Desai, R A Desai, S G Desai, T K Desai, R V Deshpande, V G Deshpunde, M A Dikshit, U V Doshi, S W Dukle, B R Fenivala, N G Gadekar, F J Gadiali, K S Jayakar, B L Joshi, D C Joshi, J P Kabre, V M Kale J N Kamat, G S Koppikar, R B Kotwal, H S Kulkarni, H G Lalvani, P M Lavingia, H N Marshall, R B Mehta, T P Mehta, M da P. Menezes, R Moraes, M P Moses, M M Mulherkar, A Muthannah, D R Muzumdar, A A Nagori, K K Nighojkar, J C M. Paes, M M Pandya, K H Nighojkar, G V Parekh, J M Patel, V P Patel, V V Patel, C Z Pereira, Jessie Pereira, G A Rasal, J A Rebello, D S Salpekar, A J Sanghani, I B. Senjit, D A Shaikh, N N Shukla, V G Sule, V D Telang, H V Tendulkar, P V Tilak, M K Trilokekar, J D Trivedi, S B Vahidy, J D Kumana, G B Antarkar, V K Apte, D G Avaskar, D K Bal, P S Barve, M V Betrabet, G B Biniwale, D V Chirputkar, S B Dabke, Vasant D Deshpande, Vasudev D Deshpande, R M Dharmadhikari, S G Dixit, L R Gadre, G E Gavandi, R P Ghaswala, M R Ghodke, A R Gramopadhye, C L Joshi, L M Joshi, R S Joshi, R M Joshi, Ramkrishna M. Joshi, W B Joshi, D B Kamat, G J Karandikar, R M Karandikar, V P Kelkar, P N Kesarkodi, S V Ketkar, M K Kulkarni, A B Kumthekar, N F Manghirmalani, D V Mesendale, T P Palnitkar, R N Parasnis, S M Patankar, G V Pathak, B R Phatak, D G Powar, J Y Ranade, V R Risbud, K P Shahani, S H Thathe, D B Umarani, B G Vidwans, R N Chaphekar, V B Davalbhakta, V M Dongre, V R Fonseca, S R Joshi, P S Kapileshwarkar, T Krishnamachary, A A Kulkarni, J G Parekh, B Rebello, S W Sadhale, K V Sathe, D G Shidore, G H Thuse, M Venkatasubbu, S V Indurkar, V S Mokashi, S S Murgudkar, S K Panse, M N Paranjpe.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Gibbs Prize to V. L. Chandiramani.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship to P V. Ganpule.

The Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship to Pramila S. Kapileshwarkar.

The Sir Dinshaw Petit Medical Scholarship to Laura M. Curtis.

The Sir Dinshaw Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship to S. B. Bapat.

The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and the Noor mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarships to G. N. M. Ahmadi.

The Byramji N. Koyaji Scholarship and Silver Medal to D. R. Bharucha.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April. 15.

Four matches were played off to-day in the first round of the Beighton Hockey Tournament.

Results are:—Calcutta beat Mohan Bhagar by three goals to one. St. Xavierians beat S. W. Borderers by four to two goals. The Ordnance beat the Camerons by one goal to nil. The Town and E. F. Rifles, Decca, drew with one goal each.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AT BARODA.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, April 14.

The exhibition of physical culture organised last week by the Minister of Education was a great success. Prince Dharyashilarao, the Diwan Sahib and a large number of distinguished officials and non-officials were present. A varied and interesting programme was gone through. After the prizes were distributed to successful winners Prince Dharyashilarao delivered a short speech exhorting students and youths to devote attention to physical education.

JAPANESE NOTE TO AMERICA.

SENATORS' RESENTMENT OF "VEILED THREAT."

PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO VETO BILL.

LONDON, April 16.

Washington.—A serious Japanese-American situation has arisen as a consequence of the new American Immigration Bill containing a clause discriminating against Japanese immigrants, about which the Japanese Ambassador, Stanihara, has sent Mr. Hughes a note of protest alluding to "the grave consequences" of the enactment. Prior to the publication of the note, many Senators favoured an amendment of the bill so as to avoid offending the sensibilities of Japan. But now the Senators express the strongest resentment at what is construed as an effort of Japan to influence Congress by the implied suggestion of retaliation. It is understood that the administration regards the exclusion of Japanese as a minor detail in the larger policy it is maintaining in the Pacific according to an understanding reached at the Conference for the limitation of naval armaments. Authoritative circles believe the President will veto the bill, but in view of the bitter feeling aroused by "the veiled threat" in the Japanese note, it appears likely that Congress will override the veto.

EXCITEMENT IN TOKIO.

Tokio.—The action of the American Congress in regard to immigration is exciting Tokio. The Cabinet has discussed the question and the Press strongly resents the bitter talk of some sections of the Americans but does not despair of American justice. The papers regret Ambassador Stanihara's expression "grave consequences", which they say has been misunderstood in Washington and which they believe merely meant the moral reaction against America which would be created among the Japanese people and which Government would not be able to control.—Reuter.

"BRUTAL AND DANGEROUS"

CAUSTIC COMMENT OF NEW YORK PRESS.

LONDON, April 15.

New York.—Morning newspapers commenting on the restriction of Japanese Immigration into the United States condemn the action of Congress. The "Times" declares it is a wholly uncalled-for affront to the Japanese people. The "New York World" calls the measure offensive, foolish, unnecessary, brutal and dangerous, and says that it does not represent the real will of the American people. The country will expect the President to save it by his veto from the consequences of the folly. The "Herald" accuses the House of imperilling friendly relations with Japan by Senators owing to their wretched exhibition of Jingoism and petulantly jeopardising the work of the Washington Conference.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE.

QUESTION OF TREATIES REFERRED TO SUB-COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 15.

The Anglo-Soviet Conference met at the Foreign Office at three this afternoon and adjourned at quarter to four. It will meet again to-morrow afternoon. A communique states that the subject of treaties between Britain and the former Russian Empire was raised and referred to a sub-committee for preliminary examination.

IMPERIAL BANK.

A COMPLAINT FROM KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, April 16.

The commercial community here are dissatisfied that the Imperial Bank of India does not purchase sterling bills on London on behalf of the Government of India for remittance to the Secretary of State as is done in Calcutta and Bombay.

The "Daily Gazette" points out that with the approach of the wheat export season the Secretary of State's Sales of Council drafts could be materially supplemented by such purchases of sterling bills. The "Daily Gazette" also presses for regular publication of amounts of sterling bills purchased by the Imperial Bank of India throughout India on the ground that the public have a right to this information which may affect the movements of sterling exchange.

The committees of the National Democratic and Menshevik parties at Tiflis have been arrested.—Reuter.

Lawson was further remanded at Bow Street on the 15th inst., as no depositions have yet been received. Bail was refused. —Reuter.

The Southampton shipyard workers have decided to resume work on condition that an immediate conference is called to secure uniformity between the Southampton and London rates of pay.—Reuter.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

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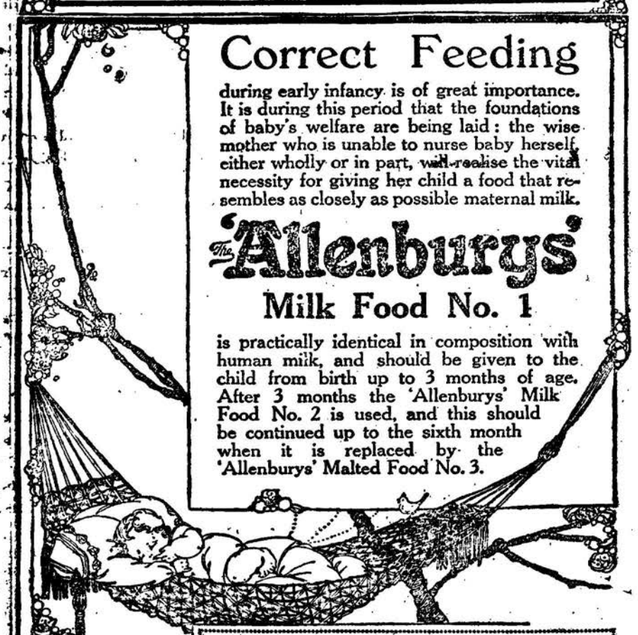

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BOMBAY CHILDREN'S BILL.

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS.

The following statement has been issued by the Directorate of Information, Bombay:—

A Bill called the Bombay Children's Bill will be placed before the Legislative Council at the next session. The Bill is intended to make special provision for the custody and protection of children 'under' the age of 14 and of young persons 'over' 14 years but 'under' 16 years. The Bill also provides for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders under 16 years of age. It thus deals mainly with two distinct subjects:—(1) the protection of children, and (2) custody of youthful offenders. The principal provisions of the Bill are as follows:—

Protection of Children:—There are often children wandering without a home or without means of subsistence. Or there are children under the care of a guardian or parent who is of criminal or drunken habits, and is thus unfit to be in charge of children. At times children may frequent the company of thieves or may be residing or lodging with a prostitute. In all these cases a police officer (not below the rank of Sub-Inspector) or any other authorised person may place the child or children before a Magistrate, who may direct the child to be sent to an industrial school approved by Government, or handed over to the care of a relative until he is 16 years of age or for some shorter period.

If the child in such circumstances happens to be a "young person", that is, of over 14 and below 16 years, the Court will order him to be placed in the care of a relative or other fit person. The latter will retain custody of him against his parent or relative.

When a parent or guardian of a child is unable to control the child and wants him to be sent to an industrial school, he can apply to the Court and the Court may order the child to be sent to such school.

Offences against Children:—The Bill also provides for prevention of cruelty to children and young persons. If a person in charge of a child assaults, ill-treats, abandons, exposes or wilfully neglects him in such a way as to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to his health, that person may be sentenced to imprisonment extending to two years or to fine up to Rs. 1,000 or both.

When a parent or guardian or any other person causes or allows a child or young person to beg for alms, he will be punishable with imprisonment extending to three months and with fine up to Rs. 100 or with both.

Again, if a parent or guardian allows a child or young person between the ages of 14 and 16 years to reside in, or frequent a brothel he will be punishable with imprisonment extending for six months or with a fine extending to Rs. 200 or with both.

If a parent or guardian causes or encourages seduction or prostitution of a girl under 16 years of age, may be hanged, transported ment extending to two years.

The Bill provides that authorised persons such as police officers or agents of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children may take to a place of safety a child or young person in respect of whom an offence has been committed. The Court, pending the enquiry may arrange for the safe custody of the child or young person with a relative or other "fit person." It is also open to the Court to send the child to an industrial school. The Court has also power to issue a search warrant for the production of a child or young person believed to be ill-treated or against whom an offence has been committed.

Youthful Offenders:—As the law stands at present, youthful offenders, that is to say, persons convicted of offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, who are under 16 years of age, may be hanged, transported or imprisoned, or, if of the male sex and under 15 years of age, sent to reformatory schools, and, if convicted of certain minor offences, may be bound over for good behaviour.

The Bill under consideration provides that no youthful offender shall be punished in the first two ways, nor shall he be committed to prison unless the Court certifies that he is so unruly or depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be sent to a reformatory school. Also the Bill specially provides for sending a person under 16 years of age to a reformatory school.

Youthful offenders will be released on bail unless such release would bring them into association with reputed criminals. If not released on bail, they will be detained as prescribed by rules, so as to free them from contaminating influences. It is often the case that the commission of offences by youthful offenders is due to neglect on the part of the parents or guardians. The latter will, therefore, be required to attend the Court which may order a fine, which is to be paid by the parent or guardian, to be imposed upon the youthful offender.

When a Court directs that a child or young person or youthful offender be sent to an industrial school or committed to the care of a relative or fit person, it may also order that the person liable to maintain him shall contribute to his maintenance. The managers of industrial schools, if the child sent to it is under the age of eight, may board the child out with a suitable person. It is also open to the managers of industrial schools to permit, by license, a child or youthful offender to live with a trustworthy person.

Should any one assist a child or youthful offender to escape from his school or person with whom he is living, or harbour, or prevent the return of such child or youthful offender, he will be liable to imprisonment or fine or both.

Industrial Schools:—Government will establish and maintain industrial schools, or if suitable, will utilise existing industrial schools for the reception of children and youthful offenders under the name of certified schools. Government schools will be managed by a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors and other certified schools will be inspected by Government officials and medical practitioners. Government will also establish homes auxiliary to certified schools, and will cause institutions for the reception of poor children to be inspected by Inspectors appointed for the purpose.

Government will establish special courts or juvenile courts to deal with cases specified in this Bill, as it is necessary to avoid the association of children and young persons with adult criminals.

Religious Instruction:—In determining the certified school to which the child or the youthful offender is to be entrusted, the Court will, if possible, select a school in which facilities are afforded for instruction in his religion. Likewise in handing over the child or young person to a "fit person", the Court will select a person of the same religious denomination as the child, or at least take an undertaking from the person that the child will be brought up in his own religion. Moreover, if the person in charge of the child or the young person is not of the same denomination as of the child, or has not given the required undertaking, any person can ask the Court to permit him to take care of the child and the Court will allow it if satisfied that the religious obligations could thereby be secured.

Removal of Disqualifications:—The Bill removes any disqualification attaching to a conviction if the person was a child or a young person when convicted.

RACE-HORSE VENTURE

(Suit No. 880 of 1924 in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay).

Abdul Karim filed the abovementioned suit to recover Rs. 2,000 from Abdulla Jusab. The plaintiff's case was as follows:—

That he and the defendant were co-owners in equal shares of a race horse by name Sannayet which was placed in charge of a trainer Enuf Bin Essa; both the plaintiff and the defendant were to pay thir proportionate share of trainer's expenses and both were to apply to the Turf Club for entering the said horse for races in the Bombay season 1923-24; the plaintiff alleged that the defendant failed to pay his share of the trainer's bill and committed a wilful default by not joining him in making a written application to the Turf Club whereby the horse Sannayet was not allowed to run in the races in the Bombay season; the plaintiff further alleged that the horse had twice won a race in the preceding Poona season and was once placed in the place in same season and that the horse might have won in the Bombay racing season; therefore assessed Rs. 2,000 as damages for his defeated expectations of winnings.

The defendant's contentions were that the agreement as pleaded was a partnership agreement and that the damages consequent to the alleged breach, if any, would be an item in the partnership account and that the Small Causes Court had therefore no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. On merits the defendant denied the alleged breach, his failure to pay his proportionate share of the trainer's bill, and default on his part in entering the horse for the Bombay races and further stated that the damages, if any, were too remote and absolutely speculative. He stated that he had already signed along with the plaintiff a full authority in the trainer's favour to enter the horse which was lodged with the Turf Club and that the trainer had agreed to give him credit for Rs. 500 towards his share of the bill if being the amount unauthorisedly and illegaly withdrawn by the trainer from the Turf Club out of the amount payable to the defendant.

The case was tried by the Learned Third Judge Mr. Chitre. In the course of the judgement on the plea of want of jurisdiction, His Honour said that it was argued before him that the horse was the property and entering the horse in the races was the business and the winnings were the profits and that therefore it was a clear case of partnership as defined by section 239 of the Indian Contract Act; it was further argued that therefore the item of the alleged damages would be one of the items in the partner ship accounts. However the Court disagreeing with the aforesaid contentions and relying on the consensus of opinion in the case reported in 2 C. B. N. S. at page 356 and R. R. Vol. 109 at page 716 (French v. Styring) held that the parties were mere co-owners of the horse and the partnership might, if at all, consist in the mode of working the horse but that in the present case the plaintiff's case was tantamount to saying that the damaged were the result of the defendant's failure to bring the partnership into existence as agreed upon a" not in running the partnership business viz. the mode of using the horse for the common benefit, because the alleged breach was just at the point when the partnership would commence to work.

On merits, the Court held that it was not satisfied that the trainer had withdrawn Rs. 500 from the Turf Club unauthorisedly to be paid over to the jockey as his reward for winning the races at Poona or that the trainer had agreed upon to set off the same sum as against the portion of his bill payable by the defendant. His Honour also did not accede to the defendant's contention that the plaintiff being interested in the business he could have paid to the trained the defendants share of the Trainer's Bill. The plaintiffs merely because he was interested could not be held liable for making the payment to the trainer as contended by the defendant.

His Honour further held that the defendant had signed along with the plaintiff an application to the Turf Club for entering the horse in the Bombay Races for 1923-24; but the trainer's license was cancelled by the Turf Club and so it was necessary to withdraw the horse from him and to get another licensed trainer to enter the horse for the Bombay races. His Honour further held that as the trainer had a lien on the horse till his fees had been paid and that as the defendant had failed to pay his share of the bill the defendant had committed a breach of the agreement.

On the question of damages His Honour held that to assess the damages was, on the face of it, to weigh the chances defendant on a number of contingencies; His Honour after fully considering the case reported in L. R. (1910) 2 K. B. at 486 holding that in a case of this nature where the contract did not fix any amount as liquidated damages it was a case of weighing the chances and giving due weight to the opinion of Earl J. as reported in the very case that the chance of winning a prize was not of a sufficiently ascertainable value but distinguishing the same and following the case reported in L. R. (1911) 2 K. B. at page 786 holding that the chance of winning a prize from a limited class of competition has an assessable value assessed the damages at Rs. 250 and passed a decree in plaintiff's favour accordingly.

The defendant thereon applied to the Full Court to reverse the said judgment but the Full Court Bench consisting of the Learned Chief Judge and the Learned Fourth Judge Mr. Dadachanji agreeing with the conclusions of the trial Court summarily rejected the defendant's application.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the defendant.

SCARCITY OF WATER AT MATARPACADY.

The Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust Workmen's Union has addressed the following letter to The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay:

Dear Sir,—I beg to represent to you the following grievance on behalf of the residents of Ahmed Buildings, at Matarpacady, Mazagaon who have been feeling since last 3 months the sheer pinch of scarcity of water. In the building there are altogether nearly 100 residents each of whom has a tap in his room but the pressure of water is so low that it does not go up even to the first floor. Accordingly, there is a regular rush of residents on the ground floor, morning and night to get water. This create the further trouble of quarrel amoag the residents. The conditions of people on the second floor is the most pitiable. The residents are all poor Parsis and cannot afford to engage the services of paid servants. The nuisance is intolerable especially in these days of summer heat. Will you, therefore, kindly order the grievance to be forthwith looked into and remedied. Hoping no further delay would be caused.

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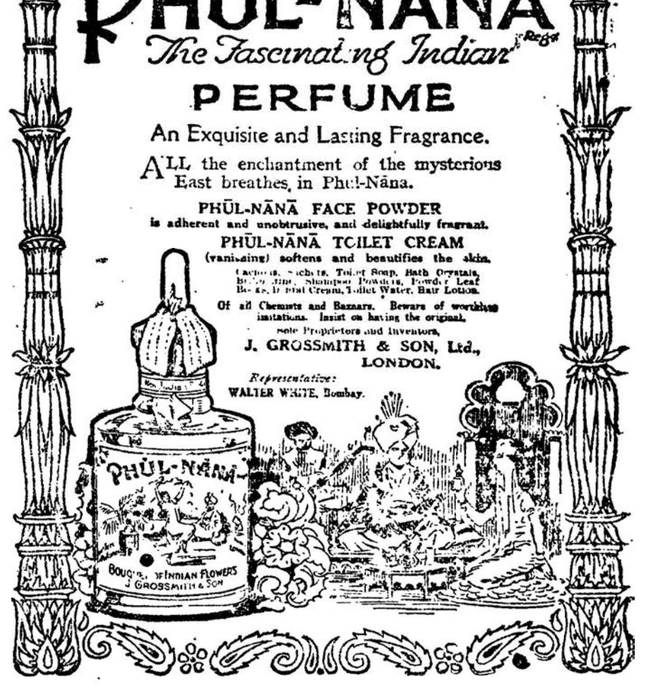

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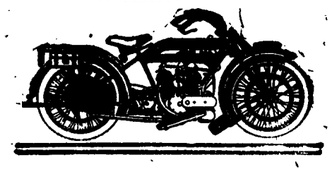
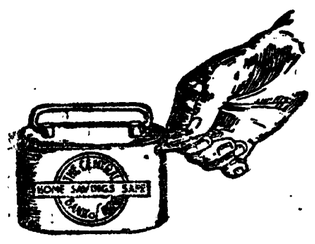


ECONOMY AND WASTE



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SWEATING LABOUR IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your valuable paper, with a view to draw attention to an intolerable state of affairs prevailing from day to day, as though some had no eyes to see, nor any heart to pity, the lot of poor human creatures enduring it. I refer to the highly insanitary conditions, under which a large body of workmen at the Bombay Docks are forced to live, year in and year out for dragging on a base existence. The scene lies in the plots of ground opposite the main gates of the Prince's and Victoria Docks. Here the unfortunate beings, in age ranging from 5 to 50 years more or less and numbering some hundreds, may be seen on any day as they gather round some thirty scattered 'chulas'—open air restaurants—and have their meals supplied to them. A boiler scraper is sometimes found on these occasions keeping company with an "Ariah—Abesh" foreman or a winchwala, slightly better off. But their situation reduces them to one and same level by a bond of fellowship, afforded by their common misery. Some slight difference in their earnings make no difference whatever in the conditions levelling them with the dust under their feet. They are homeless, with no roof to shelter them. And thus every night finds them, during dry months sleeping on foot-paths along the roadside while in the monsoons convenient nooks and corners in the Docks, made familiar or easily accessible in course of their daily work, afford the needed protection against rain pouring from the sky, and stormy furies blowing from the sea. Such persons cannot be expected to know or value the need of attending to personal cleanliness. But Dame Nature by her wise foresight has instructed their instincts, and in the absence of domestic arrangements, they realise the excellence of a sea-bath. They often leap into the sea with clothes on and on finishing their bath they allow those clothes to dry up on their own bodies. It scarcely washes their dirt off. But on a hot summer day its effect on their tired bodies must be, of course, both cool and refreshing. Whilst still dripping wet, but quite happy, they flock about the 'chulas' already mentioned in an eager desire to buy and eat Pathan rottas, chappatties, and fresh meat cooked in all varieties. Occasionally a pudding of some kind makes a welcome addition to their usual bill of fare. The Sait or Proprietor of the 'Chula' is afraid of coming in close touch with his wet customers. But in regard to his own dress and the insanitary conditions under which his business is being carried on with the clock-work regularity of a well-established restaurant, he is no better than the customers under his catering care.

Now, the intelligent reader unacquainted with the poor wretches here described would like to hear something more. In the first place these scenes of human degradation are being enacted before the eyes of officials of the public offices opposite these plots. Secondly the victims are no loafers going idly about, but poor working men and, as such, one would expect from their employers a sense of humanity prompting them to sweeten their lot by better remuneration and make them grow with some grains of self-respect as human beings. Thirdly, the large staff attached to the public offices opposite this scene, and well-to-do importers and exporters having witnessed the condition of affairs as disclosed above, but seen no slur cast upon our common humanity, it is obviously the duty of some one like me to call the attention of people likely to institute enquiries, ascertain the causes responsible for the evil pointed out, and improve matters.

The several workmen's unions existing in this city have in the present instance an opportunity to prove themselves worthy of the cause they profess to love and embrace. But, I am afraid they have not grown so high yet in their conception of moral obligations. I am, therefore, constrained to invite the Bombay Social Service League and hope to see it adopting such measures as, after due enquiries, may be found necessary.

In conclusion I shall mention only one or two facts more, by which the evil depicted by me may be traced to its proper causes and in the remedial steps find some means provided for their removal.

The workmen referred to are usually engaged for temporary work in the steam-boats lying in the Docks, Sub-agents known as "Baps" and by "Serangs." These receive their wages, pay them according to their sweet will and of course help them with loans when out of work. The workmen are thus in the hands of "Baps" and their betterment cannot be effected, unless they are saved from the unhealthy grips of those Baps, and step-fathers.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN GOES.

THE BULLDOG BREED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the verbatim letter translated from "Navyug" of the 11th April, a Nationalist Weekly published in Surat. A correspondent writes from Deesa.

Tyrannical Regime of the Military at Deesa.

There is an Adjutant named F. G. Young in the Army at Deesa. He was a gunner before the War but was made a Lieutenant and is now also occupying a post of Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa. There is no limit to his Arbitrary Powers.

Two pieces of carrot were found near the doors of a blacksmith and the latter was find Rs. 6. This man F. G. Young has no limit to the persecutions of sweet-meat sellers. If any sweetmeat is found uncovered the owner is at once mulcted in a fine of Rs. 10. One particular sweet-meat seller has been picked out for the white Officer's wrath and was fined Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 in a month for similar "offences." If a little water was found near a shop or a house the owner was freely fined.

All this is perpetrated in the name of sanitation. A poor man was ordered to take a rat out of a mouse-trap and the brave officer crushed it with his heels before the eyes of spectators one of whom was fined Rs. 10 for the offence of showing his disapproval of crushing a rat in public. A shoemaker had made to order a pair of shoes for an English Lady which was disapproved and the white Saheb in rage aimed a glass paper-weight at the shoemaker. It missed the mark and broke a large pane of a window glass and the shoemaker was ordered to make good the window-glass, at his expense. The white Saheb is also fond of shooting dogs. He will run after dogs in the streets. On the 7th April he saw five dogs and running after them aimed his rifle at them. The bullet of the Saheb failed to take the life of the dogs but one bullet penetrated the back of a Mahomedan girl of 5 or 6 years of age. The Saheb sent her to the Hospital but the bullet could not be extracted. What wonder when this fanciful Saheb would pick up a few carrots from the baskets of street sellers and nonchalantly chew them on the road. Pray, tell us, in what class of tyranny could this be classed.

If this is true (the editor of the "Navyug" writes) what is the limit to this sort of "Zulam"? The nation would not change quickly or learn rapidly if Mr. Young were to go on fining heavily in the name of sanitation. If he is a real advocate of cleanliness he ought to spread the knowledge and create a real desire for the same in the minds of the people. It is simply futile to use brute force and conquer them instead of winning them over by kindness and persuasion. This attitude of brute force leads them to servility and emasculation. It is not unnatural for Mr. Young and men of his type and mentality to go on doing what they do when the whole regime of the governing powers is based on terrorism.

Making all due allowances for this high handed attitude Mr. Young would seem to have passed the limits. What steps are going to be taken by the Military authorities for nearly killing the girl by one who has shooting instinct in him?—Yours, etc.

A. B. CHOTHIA.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

(From our Correspondent.)

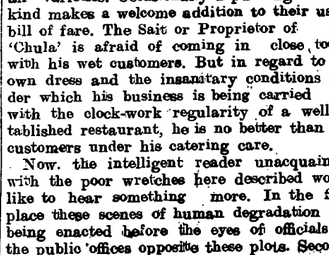
BHAVNAGAR, April 14.

The Reception Committee met in the afternoon, and resolved to convene the conference on the 19th, 20th and 21st May, in Bhavnagar. Mr. R. K. Modi was elected the President of the Reception Committee, and Messrs. Vallabhdas Parekh, Chandu Lall Patel, Balvantrai Mehta and Manilal Kapashi were elected general secretaries. A special committee of twenty members was appointed to elect the president.

Mr. Patel addressed a huge open-air meeting in the Gandhi Chowk, last evening when he exhorted the people of Bhavnagar to enlist their names for the Kathiawar Conference, in large numbers, and help to give it a shape which would remove the distrust of the State for the conference. He said, it might be a painful thing when occasion arise for the people of Bhavnagar to have a struggle against the excellent administration, but that occasions might arise, when that painful trial would have to be passed through.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, in response to the pressing demand of the audience also addressed the meeting, which dispersed at a late hour.

On Saturday the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, Home Member, paid a visit to the Cawnpore Cotton Mill the scene of recent riot and shooting. The Home Member intends to raise a fund for the benefit of the relatives of the labourers killed and of the injured men.—A. P.



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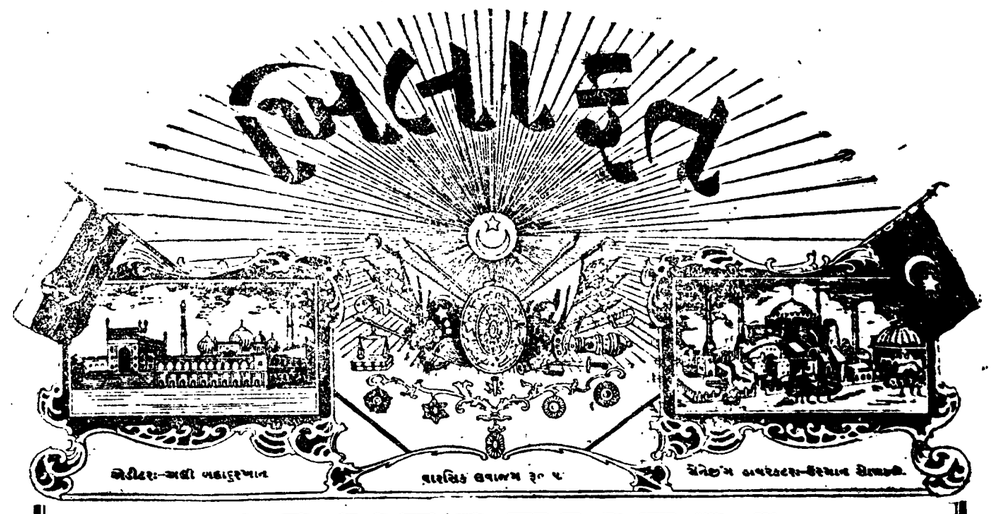

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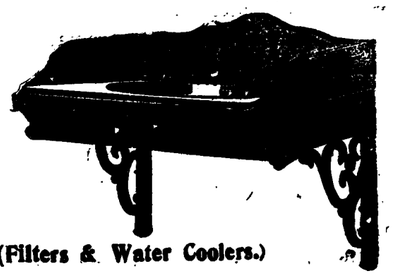

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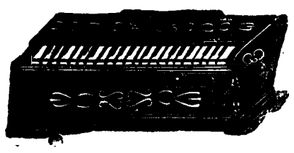

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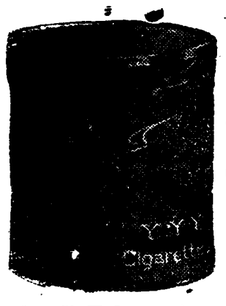

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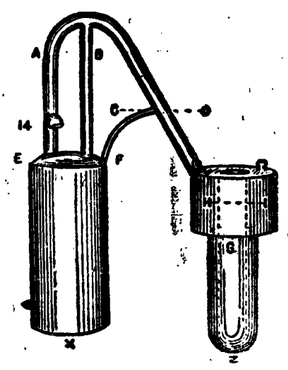

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